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JULY 10-17

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OUR CHANGE OF COVER.

For years The Nor'-West Farmer has appeared in the red cover, with which every farmer in the West has become familiar. Although we have discarded it, we have no fault to find with the red cover; it served to carry to the public one of the best farm papers in North America. But we believe that the time has come for the introduction of a cover that would be characterized by a little more artistic taste. Hence the change.

That the improvement is appreciated is evident by the different letters of congratulation that we have received during the past two weeks, some of these coming from men of considerable prominence.

We believe that we can make the illustrated cover a very attractive feature. By changing the design with each issue, a pleasing variation in the appearance of the paper will be effected, and so the reader will be given a new treat each time, even before he turns over the pages.

But, in conducting The Nor'-West Farmer, we do not wish to be guided entirely by our own opinions. We are anxious to conduct this paper in the way that will best serve the public. Therefore, we wish to know what the public thinks. In other words, we desire suggestions from our readers. Have you any to give?



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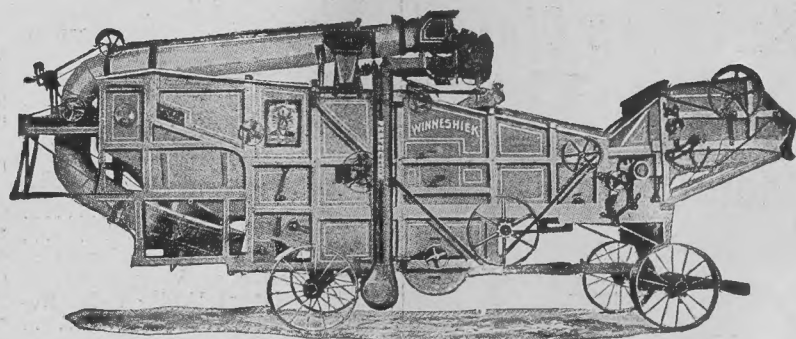
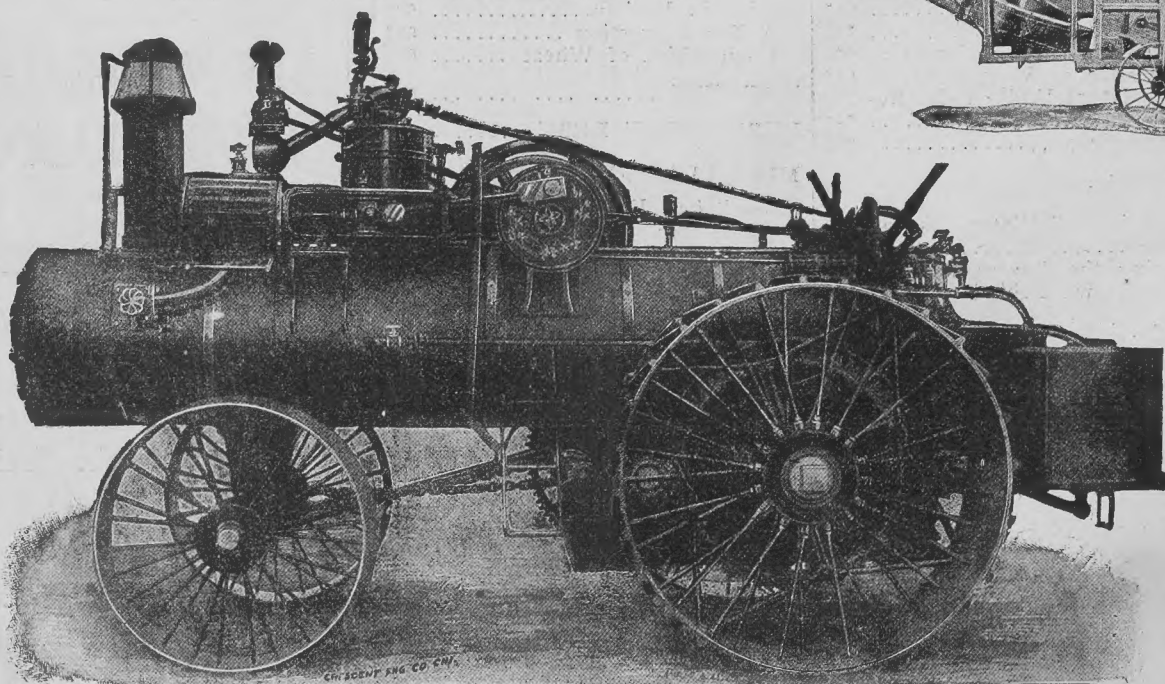
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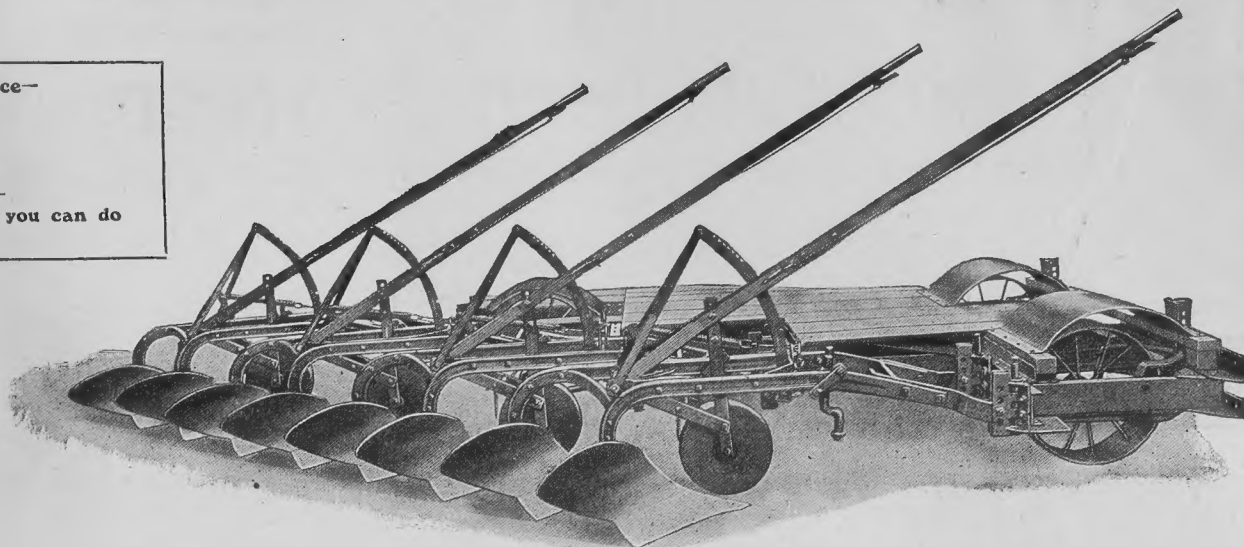
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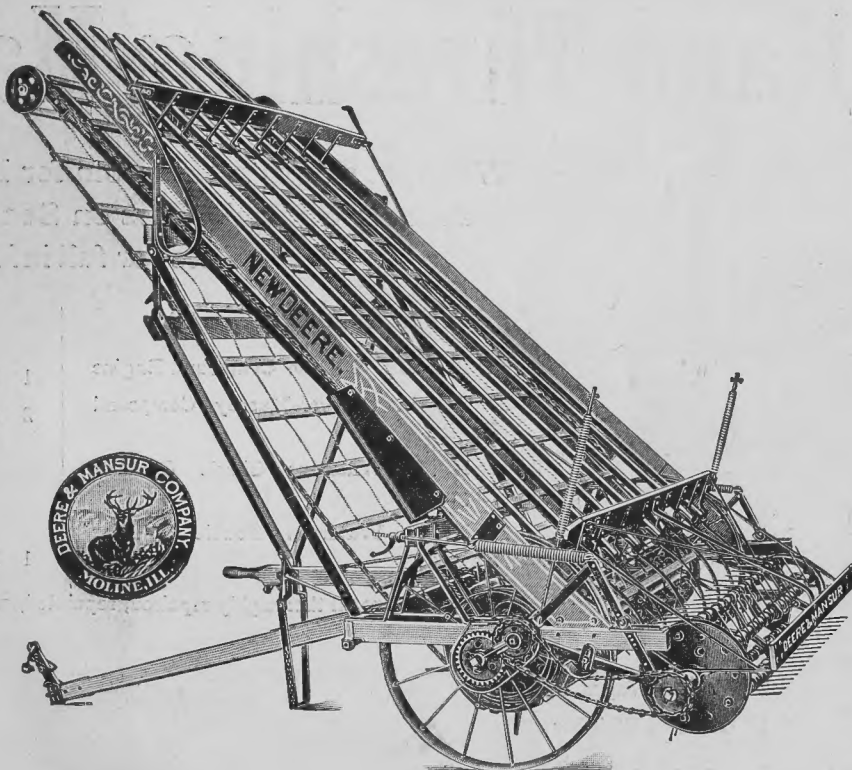
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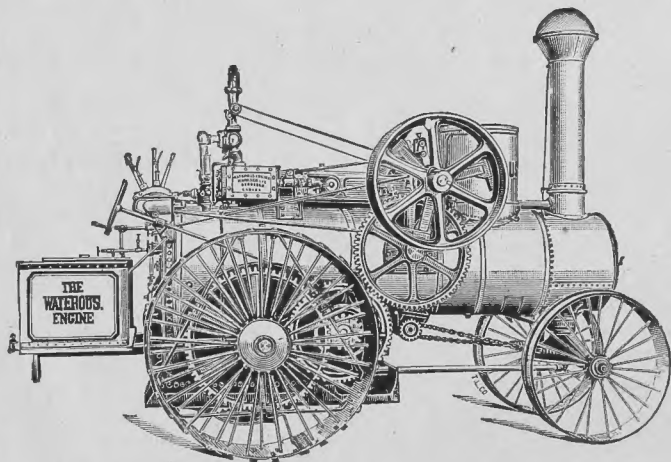
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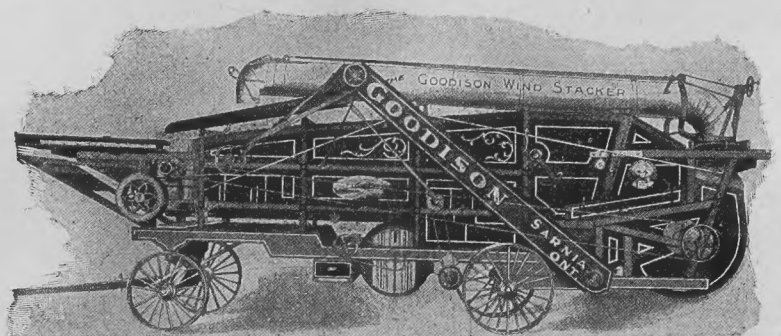
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Comments, discussions, experiences pertaining to general farm work, methods, or practices are cordially invited. Your experience will help your fellow farmer.

Learn to Know the Weeds.

One of the first essentials to clean farming is a knowledge of our weeds—the ability to identify them. Many a farm has become infested with a bad weed because the owner took no notice of it when it first made its appearance. The month of June in every year means more in weed eradication than almost all of the other eleven months combined. This is the month when it pays to walk through the crop and examine things carefully. Then if a strange plant is found which seems to be worth enquiring about, send away a sample and find out what it is. Dr. James Fletcher, the late botanist at Ottawa, has passed away since this time last year, but his assistants are still there attending to all questions. Plants may be sent post free if addressed "The Botanist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa." Or they may be forwarded for identification to any of the provincial departments of agriculture. In this latter case postage must be paid on the parcel. In every case be sure and attach your own name and address, and write a card by the same mail asking definitely for the information desired.

Alfalfa Growing.

We have within the past few weeks received a number of enquiries in regard to alfalfa growing, so we conclude that some general information on this subject will be of interest to our readers.

We should say, in the beginning, that it will be a bright day for western Canada when such methods of alfalfa cultivation are discovered as shall make this an entirely dependable crop here; because the cultivation of just such a legume would work in beautifully with our present system of cereal production. But it is likely that we shall not make haste very fast in this direction, and the man who would attain success in alfalfa growing will probably do so only by taking advantage of the knowledge and the experience that have already been accumulated and made available to the public. The truth is that our well-known purple alfalfa, although so valuable a plant where it does succeed, is a good bit afraid of our Canadian climate, and so acts very shy unless we give it the very best of treatment. At the same time a few men here and there in the West have hit upon the right combination in their methods of handling it, and the alfalfa crop has rewarded them abundantly.

In its soil requirements, alfalfa distinctly objects to "wet feet." If the soil water ever rises to within, say, three feet of the surface, there is very

little use in trying to grow alfalfa. But while this is true, it must not be supposed that high land is always the most suitable. One of the best pieces we have ever seen in this country was growing on the flat river bottom land near Winnipeg; but oftentimes in such places there is a more permeable well drained sub-soil than in a more springy location at a very much greater altitude. In fact, altitude and water levels often contradict each other very sharply. Permeability of subsoil is a most important requirement in alfalfa growing, and after this should come a fairly mellow and rich surface soil, especially strong in potash, and not too much given to drought. Alfalfa, when well established, will send its roots a long way after a drink, but at the same time it appreciates a good supply of moisture, and, in fact, is grown with great success under irrigation.

The soil should be well prepared. Last year's potato ground—especially if this piece had been well manured—would be about ideal. If such a plot could be seeded after being given a little spring surface cultivation, but without deep spring plowing, the seed bed would likely be full of moisture and enable the young plants to make a fine start. If nothing better is to be had, a good stubble field, shallow plowed, and well harrowed and packed down, would serve very well—especially if almost free from weeds. If very weedy, the chances of a good alfalfa catch being prevented would be very greatly increased, and we should think it would pay to spend two or three weeks, or even a month, in killing weeds with the disk and drag harrow, before putting on the alfalfa seed.

A good deal has been written and said in regard to the inoculation of soil with the bacteria which live upon alfalfa roots. There is no doubt that in order that alfalfa may thrive the bacteria must be present in the soil. Sometimes it is already there before the alfalfa seed is sown; sometimes it needs to be introduced. About a year ago the Experimental Farm at Lethbridge offered to send out free sacks of 100 lbs. of in-

oculated alfalfa soil, the recipient to pay the freight. This, if scattered thinly over the field being sown, would serve to introduce the bacteria. It has also been found that the bacteria which live on the roots of sweet clover will readily adapt themselves to the alfalfa plant, and as we know of a few spots in the West where this is growing wild on the streets of towns and elsewhere, mention of this fact may be worth while. Such a place should make a splendid seed bed for alfalfa.

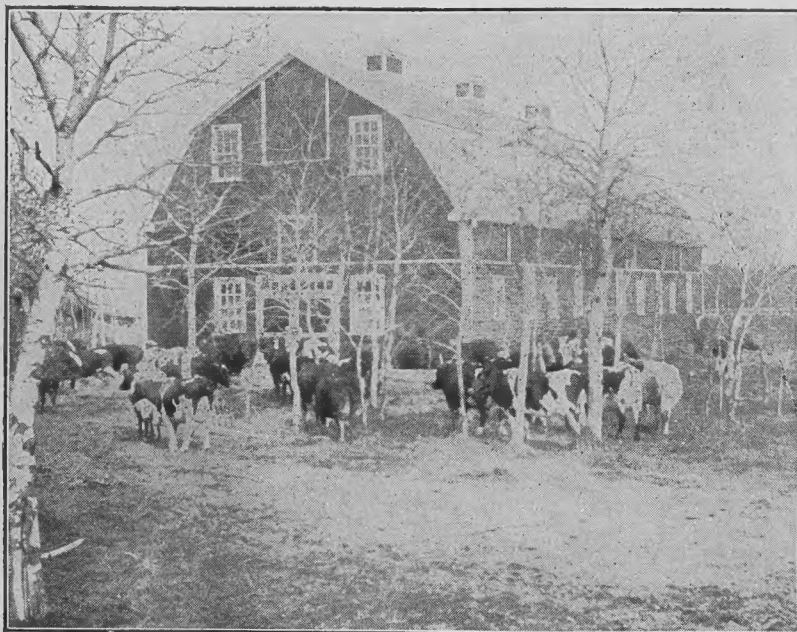
We made reference in our last issue to the rate of seeding. Authorities differ here. At Brandon success has attended the use of about 25 lbs. of seed per acre. Mr. Fairfield, of Lethbridge, says 20 lbs. on irrigated land; less seed where not irrigated.

As to time of sowing: Down in the alfalfa country seeding is delayed until July or August. Here we should prefer to sow in the last of May or in June, so as to have the plants well started before the dry weather overtakes the crop. Do not sow with a nurse crop. It is generally considered necessary to clip the weeds, and, if not cut too closely, the clipping would also no doubt serve to make the plant more stocky during the first season. But from the middle of August on the plants should be allowed to make free growth, so as to have some protection for winter.

In conclusion, we should urge anyone who has had even an indifferent catch of alfalfa not to be too rash in plowing it up. When once established alfalfa improves with age. The most critical period in its life is the first season, although it might, of course, be completely killed by a severe winter, even though it had stood for a number of years.

Every road to town is measured by its worst mud hole and its steepest hill.

An Edmonton correspondent, writing us May 31 says: "Seeding operations were somewhat delayed in the Edmonton and Wetaskiwin districts by heavy rains, but such crop as is sown is making phenomenal progress."



DAIRYING THAT IS DAIRYING.
This shows the high grade Holstein herd of John Sheppard & Son, Parkdale, Man., just going in for the afternoon milking. This is one of the most up-to-date dairy farms in the Winnipeg district.

Bird's Hill Plowing Match.

For years the Bird's Hill plowing match has been one of the best and most largely attended in Manitoba. This year this match will occur on the farm of Capt. J. M. Smith, on June 11. A good array of prizes is offered. Parties wanting information should apply to W. Gorham, the secretary.

Some Weed Philosophy.

In that splendid bulletin "Farm Weeds," one of the last of the late Dr. Jas. Fletcher's writings, the writer says that although there are several hundreds of different kinds of plants growing wild in almost every locality and many of these may sometimes appear among cultivated crops, there are only a few which a farmer need trouble about—not many more than there are different kinds of crops grown; and every cultivator of the soil knows the difference between wheat, barley, oats, rye, peas, turnips, beets, etc." There is no one but that can see the force of that statement, and yet there are only a comparatively few farmers, who are well acquainted with the weeds that give so much constant trouble. In a large sense the whole work of the farm is in combating the weeds that would otherwise take the crops. If the full significance of the weed problem were appreciated people would know the names and habits of our most common weeds with as much exactness as they know the habits of growth of the grains and grasses. Weeds may be exterminated by careful attention, if their habits of growth are understood, and to let a farm be taken by weeds, in most cases, is gross neglect on the part of the farmer.

Farmers cannot afford to let weeds over-run their farms. They will work hard all the year on one piece of ground to keep it in proper fallow in order to conserve plenty of moisture and at the same time let another piece grow up to weeds and sap the ground as dry as if it had been a sieve. Actual experiments have shown that for most cultivated grasses from three to five hundred pounds of water must actually pass through the plants to produce a single pound of dry matter. The moisture that must necessarily be thus used by a field of rapidly growing weeds is thus enormous. In many sections the moisture problem is a great one even with clean fields and a normal rainfall, and in seasons of drought it is easy to understand the injury done by the presence of a large number of weedy plants.

Aside from this taking up of moisture, which is one of the most serious injuries done by weeds, they crowd the cultivated plants, shutting out the light and air which are necessary for proper growth. Weeds require fertility in the soil just the same as field plants, and what they use is taken from the store in the soil that should be reserved for plants that are of some use. Then, again, if it were not for so many weeds in the fields the insect pest problem would not be nearly so great. They harbor insects and their eggs, furnishing ideal places for many of them to live through the winter. If weeds only

prevented the raising of big crops there would not be so much room for objecting to them. But when they also make unsaleable the crop after it is raised, even under difficulties, it does seem that there is excuse for vigorous prosecution of remedies of eradication. Grain containing weed seeds is discounted and the milk and butter from cows that have grazed on some kinds of weeds is rendered practically unsaleable because of its bad flavor. And then it is not a matter of having a bad crop of weeds one year, but year after year, just so long as they are tolerated. With the vast amount of information in the form of government bulletins, and with the wide circulation of agricultural papers, no one should miss the opportunity of learning what is to be known about the habits of the most troublesome weeds of the Western prairies and the best methods of eradicating them.

Trying to Grow Wheat Where Another Crop Would Pay Better.

A Foxwarren, Man., subscriber wants to know what we think of growing potatoes in a district where the wheat crop has been frosted for the past three years.

We have just this to say. There are many farmers throughout the West growing wheat, or trying to, where they should quit and confine their energies to oats or other of the coarse grains. There are certain districts where the wheat crop is frosted year after year and yet the farmers continue to sow wheat when oats or barley would come to maturity and yield a greater and a surer net income, nine cases out of ten. We know of farms in a certain district that only a very few years ago were not worth much because people said the wheat got frosted. It never occurred to them that oats was as good as wheat, and better, in such districts. When the farmers began to grow oats and got a good crop every year the price of that land went up amazingly fast, for it is a good country. At the different conventions and gatherings last year it was strongly emphasized that farmers should find out what crop was best suited to their district and then specialize in that crop, with others as "side lines". In many new sections wheat gets the frost. Oats require less time to reach maturity and the market is equally as good and equally as certain as is the wheat market, due to the export demand for oats. Fifty bushels of oats per acre at 35 cents per bushel is better than seventeen of wheat at \$1.00, when the oat crop is certain and the wheat crop doubtful. Like the new settlers, many of the older ones need to become acquainted with the country and especially with their own district, and then get acquainted with the kind of crop that yields them the best return.

Whether or not potatoes will do better than wheat will depend on several things—the man, the soil, and the market. Potatoes are a good crop in most parts of the West where the rainfall is not too limited. They require a good loamy soil and do not object to a reasonable amount of fertility in the soil, in fact the richer the soil the better, generally speaking. At the time of writing Winnipeg dealers are quoting farmers' prices for potatoes at 85 cents to \$1.00 per bushel, f.o.b., Winnipeg. Were a person to go in for potato growing it would pay to make some arrangements for storing them through the winter for the spring trade. Last fall at digging time, potatoes were being bought in Winnipeg at around 40 cents per bushel. By holding them until spring, potatoes will sell for practically twice as much as in the fall at digging time. A suitable cellar for storing potatoes in quantity would mean a considerable outlay of money on the start but if the crop is to be an annual one it would no doubt pay for the expense.



SWEET GRASS.

A beautiful, sweet-scented grass, but a weed! This is the sweet grass (*Hierochloa borealis*), so well known all over the Canadian prairie country. Sometimes it goes by other names, such as Indian hay, vanilla grass, Seneca grass, and holy grass, but "sweet grass" is possibly the most descriptive, because of the fragrance of the leaves and beautiful pyramidal panicles. Sometimes, frequently indeed, this plant is confused with "couch," "quack," or "twitch" grass, although the two are altogether different in color, appearance and time of flowering and seed bearing. The sweet grass is a native of the Canadian prairies, and is among the most troublesome of our native weeds. It is very easily identified, first because of the bright yellowish green color of its foliage, and later by the early appearing seed panicle which usually shows itself in masses on the prairie early in the season, at a time when there is little else with which it can be confused. The time of flowering is usually May, with ripe seeds appearing about now. The objectionable feature of this grass is its underground, white root-stalks, which, under favorable conditions, form a thick mat in the soil, crowding out other crops. These root-stocks vegetate very readily, and, therefore, it is very bad practice to work a field containing this grass during wet weather, especially with the drag harrow, which soon spreads the root-stocks all over the field. This is one reason why summer fallowing has so often failed to kill sweet grass, as during a wet summer it may become worse instead of better under such treatment. Possibly the best remedy is to mow just before the seeds ripen, rake and burn the top growth, and plow and sow with a fairly heavy crop of barley. This treatment has killed out sweet grass in hundreds of instances, and we heartily recommend it. By burning off the top growth so as to destroy the seeds, one could still use this plan with good success this year.

Some Alfalfa Questions.

One of our subscribers at Alix, Alta., writes as follows:—

"I wish to get some advice on sowing alfalfa. I have a piece of very light sandy land, sloping to the south, and I am thinking of breaking and putting in fall wheat this summer; and as the land is a sort of bench or table land, I think it will be too dry for timothy or grasses of that sort. My intention was to disc the land as soon as the wheat was harvested and sow the alfalfa, but on second thought I concluded that the seeding would thus be too late for that season. Would it pay to break up a piece in June and sow directly to alfalfa? Also, does the tramping of cattle kill the alfalfa when the ground is frozen hard or when it is freezing and thawing in the spring and fall? Is it advisable to pasture alfalfa meadow at any time? When is the best time to manure alfalfa?"

The correspondent quoted above also expresses the hope that subscribers who have tried alfalfa will give us the benefit of their experience. With this we are heartily in accord. But in the meantime we may offer some opinions.

One of the requirements of the alfalfa plant is a subsoil that is permeable by the roots, and in which the water does not lie too close to

the top. The most suitable conditions for a good stand of plants and securing good and continuous crops afterwards, are a light sandy soil in good heart over a deep, loose alluvial subsoil. If there is no hard pan or springy side hills in the land mentioned, it might do very well. The alfalfa plant, when well established, roots very deeply, and therefore may succeed on soil too dry on the surface for such grass as timothy.

We should rather have a piece of land that had already been under cultivation, and a field that had been well summer fallowed last year would be just ideal; but it is quite possible that a first class catch might be had on a piece of new breaking turned over and sown in June. There would be one point in favor of this plan: the growth of weeds should not be very heavy. The principal growth with the alfalfa would be grass, and this, of course, would not be a serious factor. Pack the soil down well and disc and work down to a good seed bed; then sow the alfalfa in time to have a good start with the June rains.

As to the trampling of cattle during fall, winter and early spring, we need only say that such treatment would be hard on any kind of crop; and it might go a long way toward spoiling a good piece of alfalfa. We might also add that, owing to the necessity of leaving some top growth

on the alfalfa plot each year in order to catch the snow during winter, there may be special temptations there for the stock, and the field should be fenced, or otherwise protected. Be sure and do not pasture the crop this season. It is very important to allow alfalfa plants to become well established before giving them any set back.

With the above precautions, we should say that alfalfa is an excellent pasture plant. Of course, like almost every other forage crop, it is not a good plan to allow too close grazing. But, when treated properly, alfalfa produces a pasture very rich in protein, and therefore admirably suited to young stock or milch cows.

As to manuring, we should advise spreading it on thinly during the winter. This will not only enrich the land, but will also serve to catch the snow and give spring protection to the roots. Alfalfa really thrives best on rich soil, and in the alfalfa country farther south it is customary to plow under well rotted manure when preparing the seed bed. The bacteria necessary to the success of the crop thrive best in a well manured soil.

Loco-Weed Investigation.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture has been carrying on research work in connection with loco-weed poisoning which is also of some slight interest to our own western stockmen. The field work has developed clearly the cause and symptoms of the loco weed disease, and methods of treating horses and cattle, when conditions permit individual handling, were worked out. Nearly all locoed animals, when taken up before the final stages of the disease, can be cured. These investigations showed that the most dangerous of the so-called loco-weeds of eastern Colorado is "rattleweed," (*Aragallus Lamberti*). Less destructive but more poisonous is the "wooly loco-weed" (*Astragalus mollisimus*). These plants, upon investigation in the laboratory, were found to contain the poisonous element barium, which the plants take up from the soil. Some of the plants said to produce loco poisoning exist, we understand, on Canadian soil, but loco poisoning for some reason is practically unheard of. The loco situation further south in New Mexico and Arizona is very serious.

Eradicating the Bindweed.

The black bindweed, or wild buckwheat plant, is one of the most common annual weeds on western farms. Where continuous wheat growing is practiced it is practically impossible to hold this annual in check, and it does an immense amount of harm to grain growers. The habit of clinging to the grain plants and binding them together and choking them out causes much damage aside from the adulteration of the threshed grain by the weed seeds. Tons and tons of black bindweed seeds are annually fanned out of wheat and oats, thus making an extra expense in cleaning and depreciating the value of the grain.

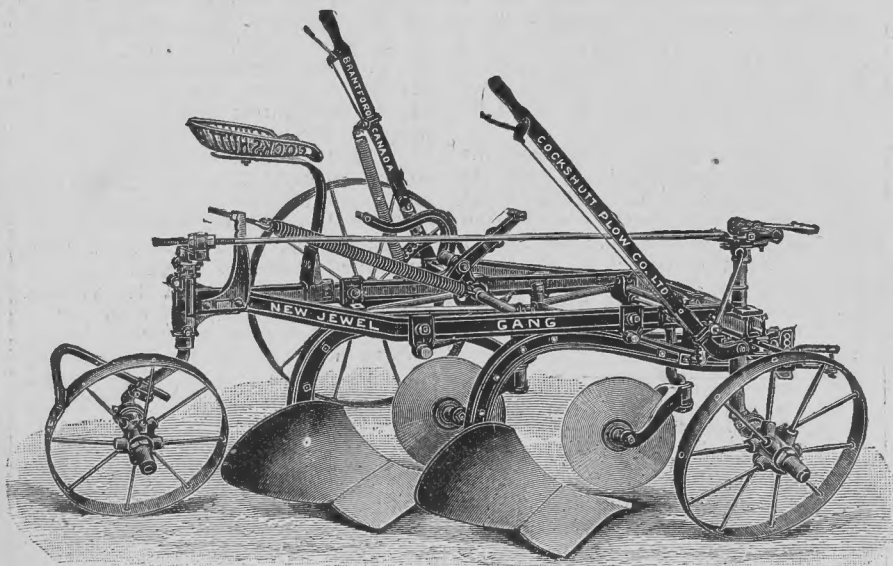
Canada is not alone in her inflection of bindweed. In the wheat growing sections of the States, this weed has caused thousands of dollars of loss and down in Kansas the experiment station is devoting considerable energy to the study of methods for eradicating it. In their case, late fall plowing has given good results, along with other cultivation and the sowing of quick growing crops in the spring. Western farmers will find that cultivation of their fields should begin immediately after harvest. The stubble should be disced and harrowed in order to germinate all the seeds possible. Keep the seeds germinating all fall and killed, as fast as they come through, by the use of the harrow. The frost will kill all the young plants which the harrows do not get. In the spring there will still be seeds that germinate and these must be killed before seeding. On account of these, as well as all other annual weeds, it is wise

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to put the harrows to work in the spring just as soon as possible. They not only start these weeds growing but they put the ground in condition for seeding as well.

Ground for summer fallowing needs to be plowed early before the seeds ripen. Thorough fallowing, it should be remembered, is the very best treatment for all the annuals, winter annuals, and biennials. Quick growing crops are fine for smothering weeds and none is better, perhaps, than beardless barley. It may be sown up to the middle of June, and if the land has been well prepared it will give the remaining weed seeds that are in the soil a great race for supremacy, with the odds greatly in favor of the barley. Bindweed seeds ripen before the earliest grain crops and are thus beyond reach at harvest time if no means have been used to check their growth.

We Wish it Were True.

The Review of Summerland, B. C., says:

"A recent arrival from Manitoba states that the severe cold of the past winter, coupled with the great scarcity of snow, has had the effect of killing out the Canada and sow-thistles."

Manitoba Farmers' Institute Meetings, June, 1909.

The following institute meetings have been arranged for this month:

Roland, June 15; Miami, June 16—Prof. Mitchell on "Some Phases of the Dairy Industry," J. J. Ring on "Crop Production and Windbreaks."

Boissevain, June 15; Cartwright, June 16; Crystal City, June 17; Pilot Mound, June 18—Prof. Peters will conduct stock judging institutes at these four places.

Pipestone, June 15; Hartney, June

16—Prof. Churchill on "Retention of Moisture in the Soil," and Jas. Murray on "Soil Cultivation."

Glenboro, June 17; Treherne, June 18—Prof. Brodrick on "Tree Planting" and "Insects Injurious to Farm Crops," and Prof. Churchill on "Retention of Soil Moisture."

Headingley, June 21; Beausejour, June 22—Prof. Peters will hold stock judging demonstrations.

Emerson, June 19—Principal Black on "Agricultural Education" and Prof. Lee on "Farm Seeds and How They Feed and Breed."

Woodlands, June 22—Principal Black on "Agricultural Education," and Prof. Mitchell on "The Dairy Industry."

St. Pierre, June 24—Mons. Villeneuve on "The Cheese Industry," and Prof. Brodrick on "Farm Weeds."

Wire Fences and Lightning.

Wire is an excellent conductor of electricity, hence whenever lightning strikes a wire fence it follows it along until it comes to a break or to a connection with the earth when it immediately goes into the ground. If there happens to be any stock standing or lying against the fence a connection will be made with the ground and the current will go through the animal and on into the ground. We have no doubt but that as many animals will be killed by lightning this year as in past years and many of these will be along the wire fences during the severe thunderstorms. Wallace's Farmer recommends "grounding" the wires occasionally, by providing a way for the electricity to get to the ground. It says: "This can be done most conveniently by taking a No. 9 wire and stapling it up and down a post over each wire in the fence, or in the case of woven wire, at intervals, and then seeing that the end goes down into the ground into moist earth. As to how close to-

gether these wires should be, there is a difference of opinion. Some recommend stapling a wire to every other post. We do not think this is necessary. We should say that every ten rods is sufficient. Of course this will not protect cattle in the open field from being struck by lightning; but it will make the fence the safest place in the field. All this can be done when repairing fences, and we do not know of any much better way that the farmer can employ his time on a wet day than in simply grounding his fences as far as possible all over the farm, and especially around pastures."

The Durum Wheat Question.

This office has been in receipt of numerous inquiries concerning the growing of durum wheat. Durum, macaroni, or goose (a variety of durum) wheat is suitable for growing in sections of lighter rainfall than that most desirable for other varieties of hard wheat. In such sections it yields better than other varieties of wheat, but when it comes to marketing it farmers find that they must take a lower price for it than for ordinary wheat and are much wrought up over this fact. The reason for this condition is that durum is a very hard wheat and contains a greater amount of gluten than ordinary wheat, thus giving the bread made from this flour a dark appearance. In order to make good flour of this wheat, millers claim that they must install new machinery and consequently discriminate against durum.

In the U.S., the millers and the Federal Department of Agriculture have been having a somewhat serious altercation over this very subject. Millers, in order to sell durum flour on the same market as flour from other wheat, resorted to bleaching it with peroxide. The U. S. Department took the matter into the courts with

the result that millers are not prohibited from selling durum flour but they must sell it as durum and not bleach it and sell it for other flour. When it was found that durum was a good crop in certain sections, American farmers began to grow it and developed quite an export trade with Italy and France, where it was made into macaroni, but soon the supply exceeded the demand and the millers discriminated against it the same as before. It has been protected by legislation across the line now so that it sells as flour on its own merits. More and more durum is being grown each year and millers will readjust their machinery so they can properly grind it and place it on the market to its best advantage. It is recalled that when Turkey Red wheat first began to be grown in the States the millers discriminated against it in much the same way as they are now doing with durum.

D. D. Campbell, Special Shippers' Representative, Winnipeg, is offering to address meetings of farmers in regard to grain shipping. Read the article on this subject in our editorial department.

Harrowing the potato patch just as the young shoots are peeping through the ground may spoil a few potato sprouts, but it will also kill thousands of weeds and help to keep the soil in a good mechanical condition to retain moisture.

About two or three issues ago we told how to cure scab on potatoes by treating the "seed" with formaldehyde. Some of the potatoes reaching the Winnipeg market this spring are extremely scabby, and show the need of somebody following the advice given.

THE NOR'-WEST FARMER

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TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

It is the intention of the publishers of The Farmer to admit into its columns none but reliable advertisers, and we believe that all the advertisements in this paper are from such parties. If subscribers find any of them to be otherwise, we will esteem it a favor if they will advise us, and we will at any time give our personal attention to any complaints that we receive. Always mention this paper when answering advertisements.

LETTERS.

Either on business or editorial matters, should be addressed simply "The Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg," and not to any individual.



DO NOT SEND ANONYMOUS LETTERS.

Just as we write a letter comes to our desk containing a vigorous sample of hare's ear mustard and a request for its identification. The writer signs himself "Subscriber," but withholds his real name.

We distinctly dislike to receive anonymous letters, because in many cases they call for information that it is not expedient to give through our columns; yet we are unable to write the party privately. The one referred to is a fair example. We should never think of devoting this space to identifying a single plant that perhaps nobody but the sender and the editor has ever seen, were it not to say that in most cases when we receive anonymous letters they go straight into our waste paper basket. In most cases this is the only sane thing to do with such correspondence. We write this squib simply to ask all our readers, once again, not to send us letters to which their names and addresses are not attached.

THE WEED FIGHT.

Noxious Weeds Inspector Henderson of Alberta is doing good work by putting before the public some press bulletin information in regard to our worst noxious weeds. One might almost think that with all that has been said and written about weeds, the subject would be thread-bare, but we know full well from our own correspondence that this is not so, and our personal observations in the country lead us to the conclusion that the need for information in regard to weeds is growing greater year by year, instead of less. We wish more power to every arm that is raised in the fight against our weed enemies.

MEETINGS FOR GRAIN SHIPPERS.

We have been asked by D. D. Campbell, Special Shippers' Representative, Winnipeg, to intimate that during the summer months he will be prepared to address meetings of farmers throughout the prairie provinces in regard to the marketing of grain. As most of our readers are aware, Mr. Campbell has for about four or five years occupied his present position, that of government official whose special duty it has been to facilitate the shipping of grain and to act for

the shippers in any case where difficulty of any kind arises. Mr. Campbell, therefore, is familiar with the whole question of farmers' shipments of grain, and can offer innumerable suggestions to prospective shippers. Besides this, it is very important that the advantage which his office offers to farmers should be much better understood, because in this way will he be able to act for more shippers, and help to unravel more of the tangles which are constantly arising. This is the first occasion upon which Mr. Campbell has made such an offer to go out and address farmers' meetings, and we shall hope to see large advantage taken of it by local grain growers' associations, agricultural societies, etc. We are of the belief that one of the great needs in the grain market situation is more information by the growers and shippers of grain, and we are equally confident that Mr. Campbell will honestly offer all the help he can give.

We should suggest that as the country is so large, and the calls are likely to come from so many far-apart points, those who desire a visit from Mr. Campbell should take the matter up as early as possible, so as to enable him to prepare an itinerary which will accomplish the greatest good with the smallest outlay of time and expense.

A PRACTICAL ART.

Innisfail has just shown us a good example of the practical art of "going after" what you want. It spread a complimentary banquet to the members of the provincial cabinet. Then when the premier and some of his ministers were there, it took occasion to lay before them its reasons why a government pork packing plant should be located right there. And it had good reasons to advance. It pointed to its very extensive dairy industry and the consequently large ability of the farmers of the vicinity to raise swine; it showed that upon the requisitions sent out to farmers it had been estimated that the Innisfail district could raise 15,000 hogs per year, which is one-third of the number mentioned in the report as being necessary to the proper establishment of a packing plant; it was further claimed that the attitude of the people of Innisfail was favorable to the success of the enterprise, as the project had first been mentioned at that place.

This is practical, wide-awake enterprise, and, whether Innisfail gets the packing plant or not, we congratulate it upon its shrewdness in presenting its claims.

VISIT THE EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

The experimental farm is not a commercial proposition; its disbursements are larger than its receipts; it does not, directly, make any money for the nation. Therefore, whatever monetary advantage it may bring must come in an indirect way, as a result of its discoveries being taken advantage of in other quarters.

This suggests the fact that its usefulness depends entirely upon how well the average farmer is acquainted with the work of the experimental farm, and how fully he profits in a practical way by the lessons that it has to teach. Every farmer ought to realize this. He should have the feeling that the experimental farm belongs to him, and that he has a selfish interest in getting from it everything possible. He ought to be ready to spend a little time and money in paying it a visit and examining its work at first hand.

This is a point at which, in the past, the Canadian West has not made as good a showing as it might have made. True, for three or four years large excursions have been run to Indian Head, and the Brandon fair has, incidentally, brought many farmers to the experimental farm there. But we are still a very long way from making the showing that the farmers of Ontario make in their annual excursions to Guelph or

the farmers in many of the states in their trips to the state experiment stations. There should be more of a general feeling among farmers that the experimental farm was not a show window for the visitor to look at, nor a place to try out the fancy theories of a few agricultural scientists, nor yet that it was run as a "model farm," but that it was just what its name suggests—an experiment station—dealing with the practical problems of the practical farmer and offering him the best advice possible free of charge.

More than this: there should be better opportunity than there has been in the past for farmers to visit our experimental farms. In this we must, of course, except Saskatchewan, where excursions to Indian Head are an annual occurrence. But should there not be—indeed of the Brandon fair—a series of excursions every year, from every railway line in Manitoba to the Brandon farm; and, of course, as soon as the work is sufficiently developed, to the Lethbridge and Lacombe farms? This is a point that might be worthy of discussion—or, better still, of actual experiment.

Perhaps, too, by a little extra pains the farms themselves might be given a greater educational value to visitors. The man who wanders over an experimental farm without a guide is largely stumbling about in the dark. He cannot come to definite conclusions by looking at a set of crops as they appear on any one day. The grain, or grass, or tree, or flower that looks the best to him today may be infinitely inferior to something else that is not just then dressed up in its show clothes. If he could read a sign at the barley plots, for instance, which said, "Mensury Barley—This has for 10 years been our heaviest yielding, most reliable variety, but is five days later than Champion, our earliest six-rowed barley," or "Caragana—perfectly hardy, bears bright yellow blossoms in early June, good for hedges or as single specimen on the lawn"—if the visitor could gather just such information as this as he walked about the farm, he would be able to learn a great deal more, and could use his notebook with more intelligence.

We submit these suggestions not in any spirit of criticism, but in the honest hope that we may interest a few more farmers in our experiment stations and bring about greater good to those who do take an interest in such places.

THE DANISH BACON TRADE.

Denmark is not a very large country; in fact it is a very small country. Our atlas tells us that it has only 14,848 square miles, which, put in another way, means that it is less than a solid rectangular block 100 miles one way by 150 miles the other way. Or, if we compare it with something near at home, we find, for example, that the province of Alberta could be chopped up into seventeen pieces each one of which would be just a little larger than Denmark.

Yet in its bacon trade Denmark is the

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surprise of the world. For years it has been setting the pace upon the British market. And yet it has seemed not to have reached the high water mark of its performance. We have not the figures for 1908, but in 1907 Denmark exported 192,100,000 lbs. of bacon, which showed an increase over the preceding year of 32,500,000 lbs., the biggest jump that the trade had ever taken in a single year.

When we come to figure it out, this amount of hog product from a country of this size is really amazing. Taking it for granted that each hog raised dressed out 150 lbs. of bacon—which would be away above the average in Canada—it would require that every square mile of the country should produce within the year 86 hogs, which, together with the older breeding stock, would require the carrying of 100 hogs or more on every square mile. It is practically certain that in some parts of the country even this density of the porcine population will be very greatly exceeded.

When it is remembered that the figures quoted represent not the entire hog production, but simply that part of the bacon trade that shows itself in the form of exports; and when it is also recalled that Denmark figures largely as a dairy country, and does a few other things all at the same time, one begins to see what intensive farming, as they have it in some parts of the world, really is.

The building permits issued in Winnipeg this year are more than twice as large as those issued up to the same date a year ago.

The following judges have been secured for the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition: Clydesdales, Prof. Carlyle, Fort Collins, Colo.; Percherons, W. J. Rutherford, Regina; Beef cattle, Prof. W. J. Kennedy, Ames, Iowa; Dairy cattle, J. H. Grisdale, Ottawa; Swine, Prof. Grisdale; Poultry, S. Butterfield, Windsor, Ont.; Field Grains, D. Horn, Winnipeg.

In our last issue we referred to the Special Grain Report sent out by the Department of Trade and Commerce. In a later bulletin from Ottawa it is stated that the information in regard to the grain trade has also been published in a separate pamphlet, copies of which can be had upon application to the Department. Possibly this fact may be of interest to those who desire the information contained.

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The Second Western Spring.

H.M.S., of Pilot Mound.

With the passing of the snow in the West came the first western spring. Then followed the intermediate cold spell, fine but too cool for growth of greenery, which usually is broken by the middle of May, but this year has lingered longer than usual, so that the second spring has been delayed, the real spring, the time of vernal showers and warm, moist nights as well as days, when there is no suspicion of frost in the air, when the birds sing with joy in their notes, when the fields are hiding the black soil with the satisfying green of rising wheat, when the trees hang out their leafy banners to celebrate the pageant, when the sloughs are vibrating with the shrilling of the frogs and after showers the earth smells—well, like nothing else but damp earth charged with life and love and liberty. Sang the Hebrew prophet well when he exclaimed: "Ask ye of the Lord rain in the time of the latter rain; so the Lord shall make bright clouds and give them showers of rain, to every one grass in the field."

What aromatic essence can equal the incense which arises from spruces bright with fresh tufts of green or from the Balm of Gilead's sticky buds? The bush has lost the grey stippling of May and is washed with tender green, ah! so precious because so long in coming; and all below the bushes are first white with bloom, the cherries and the dogwood, then they grow with warm reds and browns and yellows, the colors of bursting buds before they turn to green.

After thundershowers just before the dawn of a June morning how beautiful at dawn are the marshy places on the prairie, bright islands of green grass enclosing or surrounded by blue water and edged with willows whereon the bobolink gaily swings displaying his handsome plumage of black and white touched at the back of the head with buff. See on the edge of the bright green there is a dull brown lump with something pointed rising out of it. "A lump of dead grass," you say. Not a bit of it; it is watching you. Remain still and perhaps a puff of wind will move a feather. Then you know that you are looking at a bittern pretending that it is not a bittern after its own fashion. Jack rabbits and bittrens are wonderful at sitting still to avoid observation. Scared by your presence the bird rises heavily on slow-flapping wings with lanky legs outstretched, a queerly marked bird striped in grey, black

and brown; long billed and bent of neck as if it were hump-backed the wrong way. Much closer to you, creeping with stealthy particular tread amongst the close sordid grasses you may perhaps spot another bird about the size of a six-weeks-old pullet with tiny tail cocked aggressively in the air, green of legs and yellow of bill. This is a water-rail, a wading, not a swimming, bird. All the time out in the open water spaces pairs of ducks, pintail or mallard, will be watching you over the rising reeds, and here and there a teal. Over them all swoops gracefully two beautiful kinds of land-gulls, the Bonaparte, handsome in black and white, but flushed pink upon his breast, and the plainer grey and black Franklin's gull which uses its wings like aerial oars. What a shindy the invisible frogs are making all this time! Truly a glorious day is opening such as inspired Lowell to sing:—

"And what is so rare as a day in June;
Then, if ever, come perfect days;
Then Heaven tries Earth if it be in tune
And over it softly her warm ear lays."

All this, be it remarked, has no application to mosquitoes! Talking of mosquitoes, I expect you know what a mosquito hawk is. It is a dark plumaged bird with a white bar on each pointed wing which soars and wheels in the air most gracefully often with a somersault action causing a sound like a deep "swoop." This is not a hawk but a goat-sucker and is cousin to the whip-poor-will. It is also called a night hawk, and late in the summer evenings round the buildings you may hear it scream "peent!" as it chases after insects. This night-hawk lays its eggs mottled with blue, brown and black upon the open shale on the sides of creeks, where it takes a pair of good eyes to spot them. Now its cousin which calls so weirdly at nights "whip-poor-will! whip-poor-will!" corresponds to the old country night-jar whose nocturnal call is a "churr-r-r." Both are similar in habits: day they abhor and rest on some branch of a tree in the shady bush, but at night they come abroad. Both nest on the ground. Just now at nesting time the real hawks, such as the marsh and hen hawks, are closely watched by the small birds which mob the big fellows severely. The king-birds are especially ferocious and will attack any living thing that approaches their nests, even human beings.

One of the curious things noticeable about the western prairies is the absence of fish-worms. I might draw attention here to one of those curious differences of use of a word as between Canada and the old country. Here a "worm" means a caterpillar or grub of caterpillar type, whereas in the old land people mean "fish-

worms" when they talk of worms or earth worms. Well, it so happened that some few years ago a parcel of roots from Ontario, sent to my next-door neighbors, contained some fish-worms, which have gradually migrated to my garden; and as numbers of people have had roots from my garden I suppose the district is being further inoculated. To see the earth casts of worms on the surface of the ground is a familiar touch, as also is the sight of a robin pulling at one end of a worm which resists the pull with all its might, but generally the robin gets the whole or part of the worm. About 12 or 13 miles south-east of Pilot Mound there is a field under cultivation full of fish-worms also. I wonder how deep these soft creatures go below the surface in the winter. They have neither ears nor eyes, but are highly sensitive to light. They draw the soil through their alimentary canal and digest the decaying animal and vegetable matter; and another curious habit is that of dragging into their burrows leaves, feathers, straws and even paper. All along their sides are two or four longitudinal rows of tiny hook-like bristles which enable them to move ahead or resist any attempt to pull them out of a hole.

One of the brightest features of June is the appearance of many lovely flowers, in and out of the garden. Before people realised how many beautiful early shrubs and flowers were available for our gardens, they were content to raise annuals only and so get but two months and a half of flowers. Come, let us go into our June garden and see the early hardy plants suitable for this country. There are four types of early flowering shrubs which everyone should grow. First the lilac, an old familiar friend, whether as a tree or hedge, gives abundant supply of fine leafage which remains later in the fall than that of any other tree and blooms either in purple or white but always like an old and well tried friend of our youth. Bright and fresh is the green of the Tartarian honeysuckle soon followed by dainty throated white or pink flowers. The thorny caragana, which reminds one of Acacia foliage and laburnum flowers, will supply you with a hedge from four to ten feet high. And, fourthly, for a miniature hedge, say, not more than three feet, plant spiraeas, whose May-like flowers hide the bushes themselves at the end of June. As for flowers, tulips bloom all through June if you have planted in the fall the proper late varieties. The pansy is well known, but less known are the hybrid pyrethrums, both hardy and early, with bright tender, green fern-like foliage and daisy-blooms colored from white to

crimson. Iceland poppies are at their best in June, and the scarlet flame of the Oriental poppy is immense, all the brighter if grown amongst the dainty columbines which supply us with a lovely foliage and the daintiest of curious dove-like flowers both white and pink and blue. Nor is any garden complete without clumps of bleeding heart, at once the hardest and the daintiest of our perennials.

Wild flowers, too, are abundant. Dry places are yellow with the silver-weed or potentilla, wet places are white with the tiny water crow-foot. On either side of the trail blue patches of the common violet contrast sweetly with the bright orange of the deliciously scented puccoon. On the fields the mustards are beginning to show yellow, confound 'em! Quite distinctive of the West is the crimson three-flowered avens, whether in bloom or in bearded seed-state, when the hill-sides shine with its gossamers shot with crimson threads at even-time. Like maiden-hair or even columbine are the feathery plumed meadow rues towering high in the bush. Space fails me to tell you of the corydalis and the zizia, yellows both; or of the white yarrow, wild strawberry, beard tongue, or wild spikenard, which latter remind you of a lily-of-the-valley or Solomon's seal; or even of the lovely blue-eyed grass bright today but tomorrow shrivelled. Columbines, too, are in fashion with wood violets and anemones.

Scarlet runner beans may still be planted and they will make a good showing this season. They are useful as climbers to run up over the back fence or outbuildings. They lack foliage of themselves, but if planted with other climbers their brilliant blossoms give color and cheer.

In setting out tomato plants, put them well down into the ground. Like corn, currants, willows and many other kinds of plants, the tomato will strike root very easily from the stem wherever it comes into contact with the soil. If you set two inches of the stem into the ground roots will develop all along this part.

Look over your garden now and see how many dull spots would have been ablaze with the bright colors of tulips had you planted the bulbs there last October. Then make a memorandum on the September leaf of the kitchen calendar which will read like this: "This is the month to order tulip bulbs if you want tulips next May and June."



As it is desired to make this department of the greatest possible value to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on veterinary matters. Each enquiry must be accompanied with the name and address of the subscriber, but, if so desired, the name will not be published. Free answers are given only in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquires must be plainly written, and symptoms clearly but briefly set forth.

Shoulder Injured.

H. B., Milestone, Sask.—“I have a five year old mare, weight about 1400 pounds, in good flesh and shape. About March 4 I had her in a corral to catch her, when she lunged against the poles or fence and fell over on her right shoulder. Getting up she limped for a few minutes and then was all right. I broke her to work on light work and with every care, the collar fitting well. A few days ago I noticed that this same shoulder which she fell on was shrinking, or a swoeny coming. Same day I was seedling with her and noticed in her walking that the elbow would turn out badly, but not lame. In walking this part seemed to go away down with the elbow turning out and giving down so it puts one in misery to see her walk. But she is not lame. In standing still I cannot see anything wrong. I have not worked her since I saw this last trouble. What is the best thing to do in this case and what is the cause and what is it? Everything seems to be in its place and all right, except when she steps.”

Answer—The injury to the shoulder involves the muscles which bind the shoulder blade to the body; these are paralysed, and cannot perform their function of keeping the shoulder in place, so that it slips out as you describe. We have seen cases like this recover but it usually takes some months. You should turn her out on the grass, as she is not fit to work.”

Missed Birth.

R. S. D., Findlater, Sask.—“I have a valuable Holstein cow. From some cause, in November, her calf died in her and it is still there. I tried removing it about two months ago and after three hours hard work I could only get two fingers in the womb and only succeeded in removing a very little. The cow is healthy and doing well. Will it come away if left long enough? 2. Also, a mare, 9 years old, is lame with corns on right front foot. What can I do? Have had the blacksmith pare them but without effect.”

Answer—1. In some instances, the calf gradually gets broken down by a process of putrefaction and is passed out piecemeal. In other cases it tries up like a mummy and may only be discovered by the butcher when the cow is killed. Would advise leaving her alone, as she seems in good health, and preparing her for killing.

2. The corn should be pared quite thin and that part of the heel kept from pressing in the shoe. Have the shoe changed frequently, so as to prevent pressure as the hoof grows.

Nerve Weakness.

H. Y., Alta.—“I have a horse which I turned out on the range last fall in good condition. This spring when I caught him up he seemed to be stiff in his legs and sways when he walks, and stumbles a lot. I am puzzled to know just what is the matter with him. He eats well and is in good condition, and he can lie down and roll and get up again though he does it awkwardly.”

Answer—The horse seems to be suffering from nerve weakness, shown by inability to co-ordinate or control

his muscles when walking. This may come from some temporary affection of the spinal nerves, resulting from such causes as a cold, exposure, etc., or it may mean the presence of disease in the lower part of the brain. Give a drachm of fluid extract of nuxvomica twice a day, feed well, and let him run out during the day.

Lice on Young Colt.

G. L. R., Puffer, Alta.—“Colt, six weeks old, has lice. Please prescribe treatment.”

Answer—Take two ounces of creolin and mix with three quarts soft water and rub it into the colt all over. Do this in the warm part of the day so that he will dry quickly. Repeat in a week if he becomes itchy again. The mother may need treatment too.

Weak After Distemper.

S. S., Mosten, Sask.—“Dog has had distemper. He had a bad cough, refused to eat and eyes were inflamed and running. Now he appears to have recovered except that he is weak and wobbly on his hind quarters.”

Answer—Give him five grains citrate of iron and quinine twice a day and feed him well.

Anthrax.

G. B., Ingleford, Sask.—“What is ‘Anthrax poison’ on horses, and its symptoms and cure? Also what causes the poison?”

Answer—Anthrax “poison” is unknown to science. There is a disease called anthrax which affects all animals but is practically unknown in Canada, so there is no use describing its symptoms to you.

Fistula in Foot.

W. R. R., Tregarva, Sask.—“I have a horse that has gone very lame in right forefoot. When he walks he puts heel to the ground and does not press on toe. There is a small hole midway between the coronet and the bottom of hoof which runs through to the toe. I have soaked the foot in hot water and it broke out in small places right on the coronet, in direct line over others. There is a slight discharge, not much. I think he calked himself a long time ago.”

Answer—Soak the foot in a hot poultice for a day and then take a farrier's knife and rasp and remove the wall of the hoof from the coronet down to the opening. You will find the hoof separate from the flesh all the way down, and pus lying in the cavity. Then wash out the part with carbolic and water and keep it clean until all discharge stops, when the horse will probably be free from lameness.

Navel Ill.

A. B., Watson, Sask.—“Myself and a neighbor raised two colts, both from same horse and both nice colts. My neighbor's colt died when three weeks old. A few days before it took sick it had a little swelling around the navel, then it commenced to swell all along the belly, clear up to the front legs. This was hard. The colt was lively and looked well up to the last day, when it refused to drink or eat. After it died we opened it around the navel. It looked yellow and hard. The inside was full of water-like stuff, the lining around the stomach was dark yellow, and its heart was enlarged.”

Answer—“Navel ill” as it is commonly called, is a kind of blood poisoning, caused by germs getting into the navel before it has healed up. This may be prevented by applying pure carbolic acid to the cord as soon as the foal is born.

Stiff in the Legs.

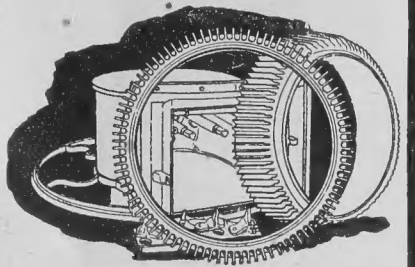
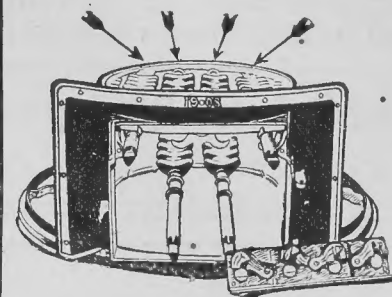
W. H. B., Lemberg, Sask.—“I have a mare that is stiff in the hind legs and cannot get up alone, after working. What is the reason, and will she ever be of any use for breeding?”

Answer—The stiffness may come from rheumatism, and if the mare is

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old, this is probably the trouble. She ought to breed all right.

Breeding an Aged Mare.

M.E.B., Buddell, Sask.—“I have a mare about 13 years old. I do not know whether she has ever had a foal or not but would like to know if there is any danger of losing the mare by breeding her?”

Answer—There is a certain amount of danger in breeding a mare at any age, and, of course, the danger does not get any less as the mare grows older. Still, 13 is not old for a mare to have a foal and there is no special reason to expect the mare to die. You certainly cannot raise a colt without taking some risk.

Colic.

Inquirer, Creelman, Sask.—“I have a fine large horse that is perfectly healthy and sound in every way; but he is subject to colic. Last fall he had a bad attack which turned to inflammation of the stomach. This spring, since seeding began, he has had colic three times. We are careful about his feed, giving him good hay whole and chopped oats, stock food and salt occasionally. Lately I have been giving him two teaspoonfuls of saltpetre once a week. Would like you to prescribe something to prevent him having the attacks. Would you recommend giving saltpetre? I gave him two ounces of turpentine and a tablespoonful of soda. This gives him relief. Do you think this dose too much and would you recommend it?”

Answer—Careful feeding is the greatest safeguard against colic, and the only medicines to be recommended for preventing it are those that increase the digestive powers of the stomach, such as gentian and ginger. Saltpetre is of no use in this way and should not be given except to increase the flow of urine when this is scanty or thick. Turpentine and soda are both useful in treating colic and if given early will often cure the attack. The dose is correct, but the turpentine must not be repeated. Spirits of any kind, whisky, etc., are very useful home remedies. Give a teaspoonful and repeat in half an hour if necessary.

Wire Cut.

Subscriber, Man.—“I have a mare three years old that got her hind leg cut on the barb wire on the joint, about two months ago. Frothy matter ran out for a while and the wound gathered. The veterinarian opened it and the cut is now healed up but she has no use of her leg but will keep holding it up. She can put it down but will put no weight on it. We have blistered it twice but it is no better. We have had two veterinarians. One says to keep blistering and the other to exercise and rub the joint with neatsfoot oil. What do you think we should do?”

2. Is there any such a thing as the joint oil running out causing stiffness?”

Answer—1. The mare will gradually recover the use of the leg but it will take some time. Bathe it with hot water once a day and then rub in a little compound liniment of iodine. Let her out on pasture if possible.

2. If the capsule of a joint is wounded the joint oil will run out, and if pus forms in the joint, the joint is usually destroyed, and the bones will grow together after a time.

Hind Feet First.

Subscriber, Man.—“I have a mare, nineteen years old this spring. She has had a colt, the last two years but both times foaled hind feet ahead and the colts only lived a few minutes. The mare does not work. As she is in foal again, I would like to know if there is anything that can be done to prevent the same from happening again, also the cause?”

Answer—When born in this way, the foal is often dead or dies soon after, for the reason that birth is usually slow and the foal is either suffocat-

ed or seriously weakened. Nothing can be done to prevent the colt from coming in this way, but birth can be hastened by pulling on the feet as the mare strains. In this way you may be able to save the foal, but there is no reason why the next foal should not be presented in the natural way.

Abortion.

J. R. S. H., Blucher, Sask.—“On January 24 we killed a pig, but do not think any of our mares were nearer than 200 yds. from where we butchered. Mare No. 1 slipped going up a grade with a load, on the 9th February. Mare No. 2 was with her, but did not slip, only they both had a hard little pull on the 10th February. Mare No. 1 lost her foal on the 14th Feby. Mare No. 2 lost her foal on the 19th Feby. Mare No. 1 had been put into a separate box stall. Mare No. 3 was standing behind No. 2 when No. 2 aborted. Mare No. 3 then lost her foal April 3rd. Then on April 15 we killed a pig, about 200 yards from where Mare No. 4 was brought into the yard (the pig had been killed 4 hours before.) Mare No. 4 then aborted on the 18th April. Mare No. 4 had only been here about four weeks, and had been kept in the stall formerly used for Mares Nos. 1 and 2, but which had been vacant since Feby. Mare No. 5, in the same stable, is due to foal May 21st. and seems all right. Mare No. 1 was due to foal June 3, mare No. 2 was due to foal June 5, mare No. 3 was due to foal June 6, and mare No. 4 latter part of June (no record). ”

“Will these mares abort this next winter if bred again this year; if so, could they be bred next year safely? If they were bred this year, and put into a new building, do you think they would be able to raise the colts?”

Answer—Abortion in these mares seems to have been caused by contagion although the slipping and hard pulling may have determined the date at which it took place. The killing of the pig, in our opinion, had nothing to do with it. Mare No. 5 should have foaled all right by this time. These mares would run a very good chance of aborting again next year if bred this summer and unless you are willing to take chances, it would be better to let them go.

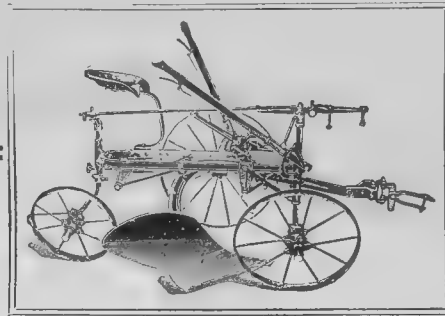
Swamp Fever.

Subscriber, Man.—“I followed the directions given in your April 20 issue under the heading of ‘Mare in Ill Health.’ The mare still refused to eat except what grass she could pick. She kept getting thinner and a baggy swelling came between her front legs. She dropped dead on May 12 after refusing to eat for two days. Twenty-four hours after death I opened her. Her lungs were light colored with dark blood patches in different places. The liver was brown with dark blotches. The lower edge was black. The bowels had red spots on them. I found four worms on her liver next her stomach and 8 or 10 around her bowels, each about four inches long. There were no worms inside her bowels. Her liver was about three times as large as a cow's. What was the cause of death, what treatment should have been given, and is the trouble contagious?”

Answer—This seems to have been a case of swamp fever, and would probably have died under any treatment as very few cases survive. It is not contagious in the ordinary sense, although it has been conveyed from one horse to another by artificial means—blood inoculation.

Diarrhoea.

Inquirer, Delisle, Sask.—“We had a mare bred to a Percheron stallion. The mare was light, about 1050 lbs., while the stallion was about 1600 lbs. She had a colt last year to the same horse and when it was about two days old it started to scour and was very sick for about a week. It nursed freely and we gave it the whites of two eggs three times a day. Then it got better and grew well. This year the colt was as strong as the colt of the year before



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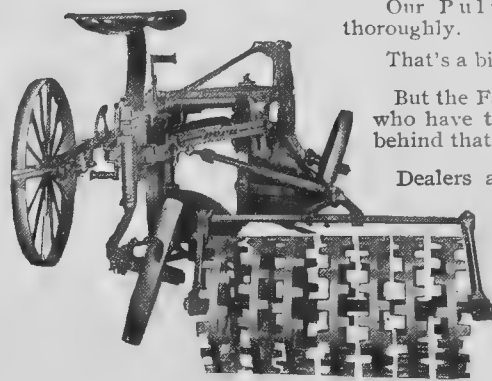
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but in a few days it started to scour and finally died when six days old. We dosed it the same as the colt of the year before but it showed no improvement. We also gave it a little flour with the egg, when it grew worse. The colt seemed to be worse after nursing the mother. Do you think that the mother's milk was the cause of the diarrhoea? What would be the proper treatment in a case like this? The mare had plenty of exercise and was in fairly good condition when she foaled. The colt was quite vigorous when born. What do you think killed the colt?"

Answer—The colt died of diarrhoea, and this seems to have come from some purgative property in the milk of the dam. In such a case, give the mare one drachm powdered opium three times a day, and put her on dry feed. If this does not stop the foal scouring, feed him on boiled milk with one-fifth lime water added.

Broken Wind.

J. B., Creelman, Sask.—"I have a horse that is broken winded. While working him one day he seemed as though he was going to choke. I stopped him, he stamped his fore feet on the ground, and finally threw himself down. Is there anything that can be given to a horse of this kind to relieve him while working? The collar seems to fit all right."

Answer—A broken winded horse may be so badly affected that it is impossible to work him, others may not suffer much unless at rapid or severe work, while those slightly affected may not show their infirmity unless pushed to the limit of their speed. Your horse may not be in the first class, but at the time when he was choking must have been pushed beyond his limit. Much can be done for such a horse by careful feeding and sometimes medicine. Do not give him much hay and let it be as good as possible, free from dust, and feed most of the day's ration at night after the work of the day is over. It is a good plan to sprinkle it with water before feeding. If medicine is required, give five grains of arsenic in the feed twice a day.

Worms in Colt.

C. H. W., Justice, Man.—"We have a colt with worms. It is very irritable and getting thinner every day. We have tried the starving method, followed by worm powder, but have failed to either eject or kill the worms. Could you prescribe a permanent cure?"

Answer—Worm medicines are not always successful, and should be repeated at intervals until the desired effect is produced. Starve the colt for a day, and supposing it is a year old, give the following dose:—Santonin one drachm, oil of male fern one drachm, raw linseed oil eight ounces. If younger, or older, than a year, make the dose proportionate. Afterwards feed on bran mash until the medicine operates, when ordinary feed should be resumed. Follow with tonic medicine for a couple of weeks, when the first treatment should be repeated if necessary.

Partial Paralysis.

R. B., Morden, Man.—"I had two store pigs that seemed to be doing all right. Then all at once they seemed to lose power of their hind legs. I also had a sow with litter which took the same and then two of the little pigs took it. I am feeding shorts, barley chop and oat chop."

Answer—Your pigs require a change of feed and should get some roots, or run out on the grass. Give them also a tablespoonful of Epsom salts apiece.

The error of a minute, the sorrow of a lifetime.

The statement is made that one million acres of irrigated land in Alberta will be sold this year.

AMONG THE BREEDERS.

Hogate Will Not Hold Auction of Percheron Fillies.

E. R. Hogate, of Brandon, writes us as follows:—"Please cancel our advertisement re Percheron fillies by auction. I have just received a cablegram from J. B. Hogate in France not to advertise the sale as he was unable to buy the right kind and at right prices so as to sell them again."

Live Stock Shipments for the Knight Sugar Co.

Last week there were heavy shipments of Clydesdales to Canada by the Donaldson Line. To a new company, which shipped a miscellaneous quantity of pedigree stock, Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery, Netherhall and Banks, Kircudbright, shipped eight stallions and eight fillies. The purchasers were Messrs. The Knight Sugar Co., Raymond, Alta., and they secured quite a lot of well bred animals. Six of these were three-year old mares, got by some of the best bred horses at the present time, amongst others:—Ornamental (10315), Baron St. Clair (11609), the champion Benedict (10315), Prince of Roxburgh (10616), Full of Pride (12156), and Prince of

credit is due the Knight Sugar Co. for their good judgment in making the selection.

Tighnduin Stock Farm.

E. R. M. Johns, Mgr. of Tighnduin Stock Farm, Lashburn, Sask., (J. M. Bruce, prop.) writes very enthusiastically, as follows:

"Mr. J. Morrison Bruce, the owner of this farm, is going in for pure bred Clydes, Shorthorn cattle, Large Yorkshire hogs, and Plymouth Rock chickens. He believes there is a good market in this new country for such a stock farm. The following purchases were made by Mr. Bruce in Scotland and England last March, and are now registered in Canadian Herd Books:

"Clydes—Royal Blacon 9174, by Pride of Blacon 4072, out of Royal Queen 4975; Lord Arnot, by Arnot's Heir 12004, out of Peggy Darnley 18361, bought from Patrick Dewan, Arnprior, Port of Menleith, Stirling, Scot. He also bought a number of Shorthorns including two fine young bulls, a bull calf, and two heifer calves.

"Mr. Bruce left for Scotland in April and will make the shipments at once. While in Toronto, he purchased twelve pure bred mares, nine imported and three Canadian bred, and one Canadian bred stallion, Dunrobin Baron (6030). We expect to break 1000 acres this year and 600 more the two years following.

Storms Have Injured Range Stock.

The storms that occurred in Southern Alberta have proved rather discouraging to those running range stock and who had come through the winter successfully. A fall of snow occurred at the end of April and two storms during May, all of which proved rather bad for calves and lambs, though they have given a phenomenal start to winter wheat. In some cases the lamb crop will only be a forty per cent increase, and in nearly all will be below fifty per cent. Those who had good shed accommodation of course will suffer least. The loss in calves will not be as heavy, as in the case of lambs, as the dropping season runs later into the spring.

J. J. Hill on the American Wheat Market.

A press despatch from Seattle, dated June 1, gives an interview with J. J. Hill in which he presents his views of the American wheat market. The despatch says:

J. J. Hill, chairman of the Great Northern board of directors, visited the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition build-



Showing Part of the Jersey Herd of C. A. Julian Sharman, Old Basing Farm, Red Deer, Alberta.

London (11859). Two five-year old mares were shipped, one being got by Silver Plate (11936), and the other by the big, powerful premium horse Prince Cedric (10253). Among the colts were three-year olds and two-year olds, got by the noted sire Baron Solway (11269) and King Henry (13040). The dam of this one was by Baron's Pride (9122), with gr-dam the celebrated Highland & Agricultural Society and Royal winner Lizzie of Inchparks, by Belted Knight (1395). Two two-year olds were by the massive big stallion Marmion (11429), which bred the best kind of selling stock. Others were by Prince of London, Durbar (11695), Lord Dalmeny (12219), and Hillhead Chieftain (12176).—Scottish Farmer, May 15.

In addition to the above we have received from Alfred Mansell & Co., the well known live stock exporters, of Shrewsbury, England, notice that on May 8 they despatched per S.S. Athenia, Donaldson Line, to the above mentioned firm what must be considered one of the most important and valuable shipments of pedigree stock that has ever left the Old Country. The entire consignment comprised 18 Shire stallions and 13 Shire mares and fillies, 8 Clydesdale stallions and 8 Clydesdale mares and fillies, and 5 Suffolk stallions and 15 Suffolk mares and fillies. These were all carefully selected animals and great

will try to get into tame grass for pasture and meadow and will top dress the land with manure with a spreader. We shall not raise much grain as it is cheaper to buy grain than hay."

From a Jersey Breeder.

C. A. Julian Sharman, Old Basing Farm, Red Deer, Alta., writes:

"My small advertisement in your paper brings in quite a number of enquiries.

"Sales for the past three months have been very good, having sent cattle all over Alberta and three head to Saskatchewan.

"The herd is going on to the grass, after eight months of dry feed, in excellent shape. We are now milking twenty head, with an average production of one pound of butter per head per day. This includes four cows being dried off and four heifers with first calf. Mr. Allison, of Content, Alta., to whom I sold one bull, two cows and a two-year old heifer, writes me, May 22nd, 'The heifer has calved. I have had her milk tested at the government creamery—23 pounds per day with a test of 6.3, equal to close upon 1½ lbs. of butter per day.' Of course, I know that 6.3 for a heifer is a high test, but it is a weakness Jerseys have."

ings today. Discussing the recent wheat corner he said:

"It is a mistake to say James A. Patten cornered the wheat market. It is merely a case of a man taking advantage of an opportunity. A few years since it was estimated the average consumption of wheat per annum in this country was six bushels, but now experts say it is seven bushels. The census of 1910 shows we have a population of 90,000,000, which means that we will require for our own use 630,000,000 bushels hereafter.

"We raise probably 650,000,000 bushels of wheat in the United States with good crop conditions. This leaves us but 20,000,000 bushels surplus for export, while in the past we have exported upward of 120,000,000 bushels per annum. So one can see that we will need all our wheat to feed our own people. Within the next five years the wheat of eastern Washington will be shipped eastward to feed the people of the eastern and central western states.

"And in considering these facts it must be remembered that the number of live stock slaughtered last year was 1,000,000 fewer than the year previous. When the farmers of Iowa, Minnesota, and Nebraska can get 65 cents a bushel for corn at the country station, they will not endure the risk of hog cholera and do the labor incident to hog raising, but will sell all their grain."



KALEDEN FRUIT LANDS, Southern Okanagan, B.C.

The above cut is a photograph of a portion of our fruit lands on the west shore of Dog Lake. This lake is four miles south of Okanagan Lake, which is seen in the distance, and connected by the Okanagan River—navigable.

We are now putting in a **PRESSURE PIPE SYSTEM OF IRRIGATION** on these lands; the first and only system of the kind in Canada. This system is conceded by experienced men to be worth \$100 more per acre to the land than the ordinary flume and ditch system. On KALEDEN lands you will have beautiful domestic water in your homes the year round, equal to the finest city water system.

Our Engineer, Mr. Latimer, has been for sometime subdividing these lands into 5 acre lots, laying out roads and streets, and also the beautiful townsite of KALEDEN.

In the meantime we are selling town lots and fruit lots, giving each purchaser a number and receipt indicating the order of their choice. Soon as plan is completed a copy of same will be sent with a description of each lot for your selection. We guarantee that every fruit lot sold in this way to be ready for the plow, and every foot of it the finest loamy fruit soil there is in all Canada—not a single yard of waste soil on it. Our climate conditions are superior to any other part of British Columbia, so far as fruit raising is concerned. It is a land of sunshine and beauty. Those who buy now have superior choices and get all the advantages of first selection. A deposit of \$100 with each 5-acre lot and \$25 each on town lots is required. Unimproved fruit lands equal to these cannot be purchased, under irrigation, in the Wenatchee or Yakima Valleys, Washington, or other favored places, there, under \$600 to \$1000 per acre. Our present prices are \$240 per acre for fruit lots and \$200 each for town lots. Our terms are: One-fourth cash; one-eighth in 12 mos.; one-eighth in 24 mos.; one quarter in 36 mos. and one-quarter in 48 mos. A \$100 deposit now will secure you one of these choice 5-acre fruit lots in the very best location overlooking this beautiful Lake. Send or wire money to me at address below. These lands are owned by James Ritchie, of Summerland, B.C., and we refer you to Bank of Montreal, Vernon, as to our responsibility. Prospectus and Map will be sent on application.

T. G. WANLESS (General Sales Agent), Calgary, Alta., or Winnipeg, Man.



Part of T. J. Smith's 3-year old Orchard, Summerland, B.C.



Jones' Flat—Summerland, B.C., Orchards 5 years old and under.



As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to our subscribers, advice is given free in answer to enquiries on legal matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied with the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are given only in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written and facts stated clearly and briefly.

Moving a Line Fence.

A.R.C., Rimbey, Alta.—“I am living on my C.P.R. land and have a homestead 6 miles north with 80 acres of it fenced with three wires, and proved up with stock. After proving up I wanted to use the wire on my C.P.R. land and the man whose land joins mine on the west says if I move the fence he will make me put it back. Can he do it? He has his place fenced and this line fence is all the fence I have on my place. Can I take wire off and put on poles?”

Answer:—If the fence which you wish to remove is a line fence for which your neighbor has paid one-half the cost then you are not entitled to remove it.

Employer and Employee.

S.B., Sask.—“1. A hires B and wife to run his farm, giving them full charge. A again hires B in the fall for the winter, A telling B to keep the horses exercised. B, not having anything for them to do, lends them for a few days to haul water. Now A wants to keep \$25 off wages for same. Can he do so? 2. B also used the horses to move a small shack for himself and A wants to keep \$50 off B's wages for same. A's neighbor offered to move the shack for \$10. Can A keep back this amount (\$50)? 3. During the winter the pump in an 86 foot well broke, requiring two extra men and B to fix it. These men charged \$7.50 for work and A charges B with this amount. Can he do so?”

Answer.—1. Not unless B himself received \$25. 2. If the work done by the horses was not more than was good for their exercise A cannot deduct anything. 3. B cannot be charged with this amount unless it was through his negligence that the pump was broken.

Railway Crossing

C.B., Hawthorne, Man.—“The C.N.R. have built a road across my farm and in crossing at one corner they have graded their track up, but did not put in a crossing going east and west on the road allowance. This was done nearly two years ago and the travel going east and west has had to pass over my land to connect with the road allowance further east. I have written to the secretary of local improvement district about it and told them (the councillors) that I am going to fence my place, which will then block the road. Can I stop this road legally, and can I claim damages for travel on this land, as it leads to the elevator, and some grain from very dirty farms has been hauled across it? Can the C.N.R. force me to sell a road to them?”

Answer.—You are at liberty to stop traffic on your land, but unless you have actually suffered damage by this traffic you cannot claim any from anybody. It would be very hard to prove that you had suffered damage by reason of the weed seeds having been dropped on your land, and if you were able to prove that, it would be almost impossible to prove from whose rig they dropped. The railway can expropriate land for their right of way, but cannot expropriate more land without special authority to do so.

Holding Hired Man Responsible for Borrowed Horse.

C.C.K., Macoun, Sask.—“I have a hired man who lives about 30 miles from my place. After he was here about a month, he wished to go home with my horse and buggy, which I did not like to give him, but finally I let him go. The first night after he got home the horse stripped the halter, and left, and is not found yet. I would like to know if I can make the man pay for the horse if it cannot be found? Can I charge up to him the loss I sustain by not having the horse to work, etc.? If I put advertisements in the paper to try and locate the horse, and time I lose finding it, can I make him pay for it?”

Answer:—If the horse was lost owing to the gross negligence of the hired man, you are entitled to enforce payment from him of the reasonable value of the horse. The other damages to which you refer are too remote, and you would not be entitled to charge them.

Abandonment of Homestead.

R. H. Hawarden, Sask.—“If a man has possession of a homestead claim and is bound to go on the same at a certain date but owing to sickness and other drawbacks, sees that he cannot get on it, can he get an abandonment so as to keep his homestead right good so he could homestead again providing he ever found himself able? If so, what steps must he take to make the abandonment?”

Answer:—If you can show good cause the officers at the head Dominion Land Office for your district will extend the time for entry by six months or you may obtain your entry and preserve your right to homestead again by executing a declaration which will be furnished you upon request by the Dominion Land Office.

Water Right and Fencing.

A.W., Wilford, Man.—“I own the southwest quarter of section eight and another party owns the northwest quarter. Now, the proper water run is straight north, which crosses his place. I went to work and made ditches on my place to the north line, letting water run onto his place. Can he stop those ditches up and stop me from running the water on to him? If he would make a ditch on his place it would take the water from all around, but he will not do that. 2. There is no fence between these two

BAKER PISTON VALVES

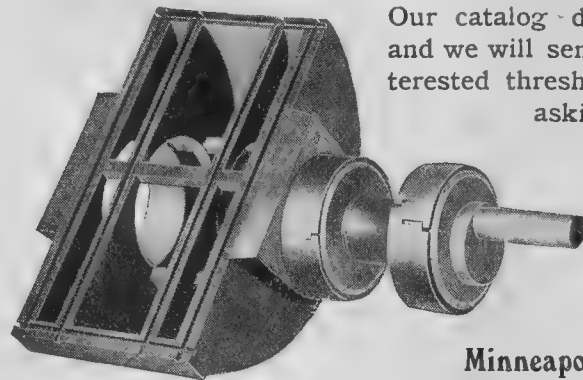
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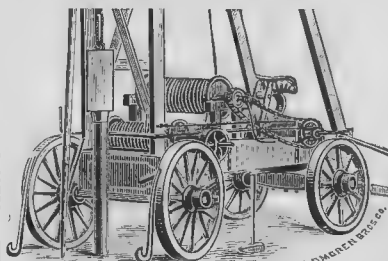
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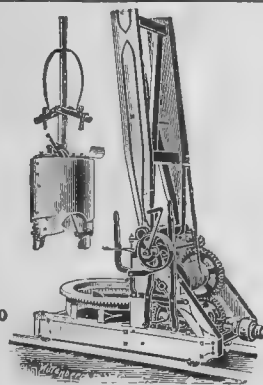
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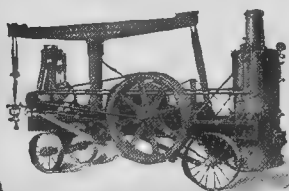
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You can make big money making wells. This is one of the few lines of work that are not over crowded. The demand for wells is far greater than can be supplied by the machines now at work. Well Drillers command their own prices. We build the celebrated HOWELL line of Well Machinery, for making deep or shallow wells of all sizes, for all purposes and in all kinds of ground. Our machines are the most up-to-date on the market, contain all the latest improvements, are extremely strong and simple, do perfect work, are easily operated and are very FAST WORKERS. Write to-day for our free Catalog A.

R. R. HOWELL & CO., Minneapolis, Minn.

A SQUARE DEAL

BY THE

Whiteford Justice Measure

FOR

Honest Threshermen and Farmers

If you do not want to be Fair to your Customer and Yourself, do not buy a "Justice Measure," for it will be Fair and Correct to all in spite of you.

But if you are tired monkeying with Baggars that are not and cannot be Right or Fair—then order a "Justice Measure."

BECAUSE it is a Government Standard Measure for Threshing purposes.

BECAUSE it is automatic—nonadjustable—has no driving parts.

BECAUSE it is durable, simple, fair to all.

BECAUSE it is the only machine in or out of Canada to get Government approval for this purpose.

BECAUSE it is for this reason the Only Legal Machine.

BECAUSE it will please your Customer who wants to be fair.

BECAUSE you do not care about the others.

BECAUSE you can collect for your Threshing.

BECAUSE the satisfaction of knowing you are right is Mighty Comfortable.

Remember when buying that new rig, that we will sell you a Complete Bagger, fitted with our Measure—the Best Yet Seen.

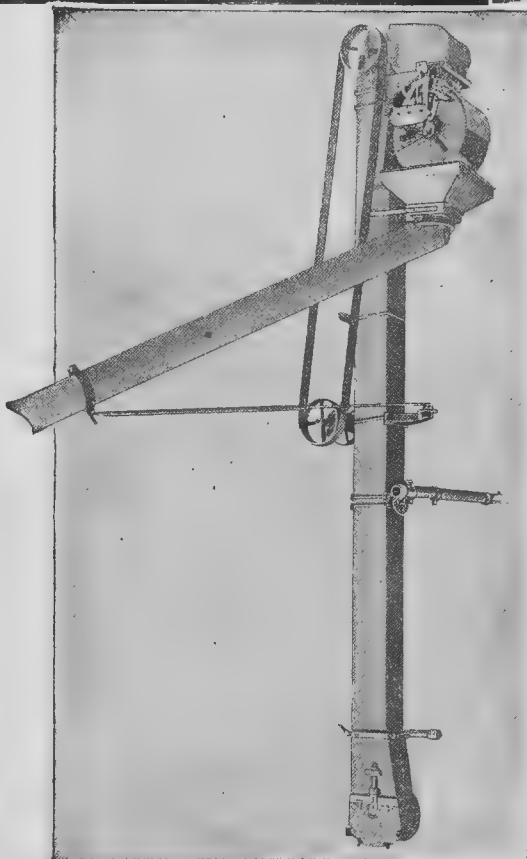
Or we will fit the Measure to your old elevator.

Write us. We have a GOOD THING, and LIKE TO TALK ABOUT IT.

Agents wanted in every town. Address—

THE VIRDEN MFG. CO., LTD.,

Box 678, VIRDEN, MAN.



places. If I put my half up, can I compel him to put his half up?"
Answer:— This man can stop the ditches up so long as he does not come on your land to do so. 2. You can put up all the line fences and as soon as he makes use of them by using them as one side of an enclosure you can force him to pay one-half of the cost.

Boy's Rights.

Enquirer, Man.—"If a boy, 18 years of age, leaves home against the will of his father has he a right to all the clothes that now belong to him?"

Answer:— A father is entitled to the custody of his son until he becomes of age, although the Court has power to vary this right if it thinks it advisable. Of course, if the boy leaves home, the father as a rule cannot very well prevent him doing so, but he is not legally entitled to take all his clothes as suggested by the question.

Relatives Doing Homestead Duties Together.

W. W., Oak Lake, Man. — "Two brothers-in-law are doing homestead duties on adjoining quarter sections. May they both occupy the same house, and live and sleep in it, the house being built half on one quarter and half on the other? 2. If the house is built during the last six months of the three years, and the brothers-in-law live in it for six months, will that be sufficient fulfillment of the homestead laws?"

Answer:— 1. Each homesteader must, before applying for patent, have a house worth \$300.00 on his own homestead. In order to put in residence duties, the house in which the homesteader resides, according to the regulations, must be on his homestead. If you write to the Department you might get them to agree to vary the terms in this regulation. 2. Technically no, but we would advise you to write to the Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

Collecting Rent for a Homestead.

N. K., Melfort, Sask.—"A rented a homestead to B before receiving patent for same. Can he collect rent for this, there being no written agreement between the two parties?"

Answer:— If the lease was for a term not longer than three years you have a right to collect the rent agreed upon. We would point out, however, that under the homestead regulations you are not permitted to rent your homestead before receiving your recommendations for patent, and you are liable to have your entry cancelled if you do so.

Interdiction.

Subscriber, Tyvan, Sask.—"I have a near relative who is a very hard drinker. We wish to have him interdicted. Will you please give me the necessary steps to take and what cost, if any?"

Answer:— Any person can have a son, daughter, brother or sister interdicted by application to the District License Inspector. If the relationship existing is not as above, a complaint may be laid before a justice of the peace who has power to make an interdicting order.

Hired Man Beating Horses, Etc.

J.D.A., Dunrea, Man.—"1. Can a farmer hold his hired man responsible for letting his team run away through carelessness? 2. Is a hired man at liberty to beat and abuse a team which he is driving? If not, what should be done? 3. Can a man collect interest

on his wages after they are due to be paid? If so, what per cent?"

Answer:— 1. Yes. 2. No. 3. Not unless there is some agreement to that effect either expressed or implied.

Proving up on Homestead.

J. L., Sask.—"1. A man proves up on his homestead and then disappears without taking out naturalization papers. Is his homestead liable to cancellation? 2. In the event of his never coming back what will be done with the claim by the Government? 3. Must a man prove up within a specified time?"

Answer:— 1. No. 2. This would be a question to be settled by the Minister of the Interior. 3. Yes: Must apply for patent within five years from date of entry; otherwise it is liable to forfeiture.

Selling Horse Under False Recommendation.

B. M., Sask.—I bought a horse on the 12th of April and the owner told me before witness, that the horse was all right. When I got the horse home I found he had a bad case of distemper or glanders. I wrote to the party I bought the horse from and told him to get the horse and return me my money. He refused to do this. I was not able to use the horse until the first of May, so have lost about a hundred dollars on the horse, as all my horses had to stand idle until May 1st. I am working the horse now, but run risk every day of my horses getting sick. I was figuring on breaking out this spring to pay for this horse, but cannot get work now as no one will want this horse in their barn. Has a person a right to sell a horse with a contagious disease and can I make the person I bought the horse of take the horse back and pay me back my money, also the money I have lost on account of horse being sick? Horse is still sick. The owner has admitted since I bought the horse that his hired man had been doctoring the horse some time before he sold him to me."

Answer:—There is not much doubt that if immediately you ascertained that the horse was not sound you had insisted upon returning it to the man from whom you bought it, you would have the right to have him refund the money to you. As it is you may have waived this right by reason of the fact that you kept the horse and continued to use it. Your legal position depends largely upon surrounding circumstances. We would advise you to be firm in the claim which you make against the former owner, but be willing to accept a reasonable compromise. We do not think you could collect the damages of which you speak.

Fencing Crop, Etc.

B. L., Gilbert Plains, Man.—"1. A sold a farm to B on the 1st of April last, B paying \$550. cash, balance April 1st, 1910. A has cropped part of land this spring and remains in possession until Dec. 1st next. Who is entitled to hay? There is neither verbal nor written agreement. 2. Shortly after formation of Gilbert Plains Municipality, a vote was taken on the herd and fence law. Fence law received most votes. My nearest neighbor will neither fence his crop nor his cattle and dogs other peoples cattle most unmercifully. I am putting up a new house and stables, etc., which will be just across the road from his crop, and although I am anxious to be on good terms with my neighbors, I cannot see my way to fencing my crop from his cattle and fencing my cattle from his crop. If he dogs my cattle in his crop, and continues to dog them on the road allowance can I stand to shoot his dogs?"

Answer:—1. We are of the opinion that A would be entitled to the hay as well as to the other crop.

2. The answer to this question depends upon what by-laws are actually in force within the municipality with reference to the running at large of animals. After the vote to which you refer was taken, what by-laws, if any, were passed? Your neighbor can hardly be blamed for driving other people's cattle out of his crops.



AUTHORIZED CAPITAL \$500,000.00

FULL GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT

AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

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"I wish that I had bought Amatite Roofing It needs no Painting."

WHY should you buy a roofing that needs to be painted every little while to keep it tight, when, for the same money or less, you can buy Amatite which needs no painting?

Amatite is waterproofed with Coal Tar Pitch.—the greatest waterproofing material known. Water can't get through it. It gives the kind of protection that only the ideal roof can give.

The outer surface is composed of real mineral matter, which makes painting unnecessary.

Can you imagine a better combination for a good, serviceable, economical roofing than coal tar pitch and a real mineral wearing surface?

With an Amatite Roof on your buildings you end your roofing troubles. When you buy a roofing that requires frequent painting you begin them.

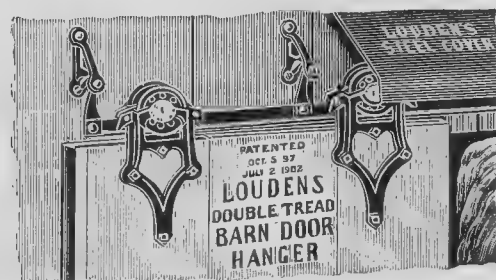
Smooth surfaced roofings that require painting are a nuisance and an expense. When you buy them, you buy trouble—not protection.

Free Sample

We should like to send you a sample of Amatite so that you can look it over. We know that anyone who will examine the proposition will buy Amatite ten times out of ten. We should be glad to send you this sample and booklet immediately. Write to nearest office.

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TWO-IN-ONE Loudens Double Tread Barn Door Hangers Run Easier, Wear Longer, and carry Heavier Loads than any other two wheels on Tempered Steel Axles and Roller Bearings. Run on each side of a T track, giving the greatest possible strength and making them Absolutely Stay-On.

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Persons to **GROW MUSH-ROOMS** for us at home; waste space in cellar, garden or farm can be made to yield \$5 to \$25 per week the year round. Send for illustrated booklet and full particulars.

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Poultry raisers are invited to contribute their experience to this department.

The Effect of Water-glass on Eggs.

The Aberdeen and North of Scotland College of Agriculture has issued an interesting report on experiments carried out in connection with the preservation of eggs in water-glass. The object of the experiment was to discover:—(1) whether eggs could be kept in water glass solution for a long time, such as three or four years, without undergoing any serious change through decomposition or otherwise, which would render them unfit for use; (2) what changes took place in the chemical composition of eggs during preservation, and in particular to find out whether the constituents of the water-glass penetrate the egg.

In order to preserve eggs under the best conditions, they should be put into the water-glass clean and uncracked the same day as they are laid. The eggs used in these experiments were not preserved under such conditions, but were some days old before being put into the water-glass. The eggs were collected in the country and sent up to town in large lots. They were what are technically called "fresh country eggs," but were not technically "new laid eggs." They were of uncertain age, and while most of them were not more than two or three days old, a few were probably older.

Under such conditions the test of the preserving powers of the water-glass was a severe one, and it is remarkable that not a single egg in the small experimental lots were ever found to be tainted even when the eggs were three or four years old. The eggs put into the small experimental lots were, of course, carefully selected. As was to be expected, a few bad or tainted or cracked eggs were always found in the big trade lots which were preserved in large tubs. These were probably eggs which were already tainted before they went into the solution, or which were cracked in the process of packing. It was very seldom that a really bad decomposed egg was found, and most of the unsaleable eggs were cracked eggs.

In 1905 out of a lot of 384 dozen preserved between April and June, and sold between October and December, 5 dozen, or 1.3 per cent. were unsaleable. The great majority of these were broken or cracked eggs. Eggs which are preserved in water-glass have a nice appearance, as they look fresh and the shells are clean after the water-glass is wiped off them. Even those which had been several years in water-glass had a fine fresh appearance.

Four years was the longest period during which the experimental eggs were kept. The whites of these eggs when they came out of the water-glass had a pale pink color and was very liquid. It coagulated in the usual way on beating, but was then of a dusty pink color. Little change was apparent in the yolk. None of the eggs were bad. Not one had a bad or even a tainted smell, but they all had a slight peculiar taste and smell which suggested soda. They could still quite well have been used for cooking purposes.

The eggs three and two years old exhibited similar characteristics, but to a less extent. The amount of change varied with the age. It is evident, then, that eggs preserved in water-glass do undergo a slow continuous change, but up to one year old the change is so slight as hardly to be distinguishable.

A considerable number of fresh eggs and eggs which had been preserved in water-glass for various periods were

POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Cards under this head inserted at rate of \$2.00 per line per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than three months, and must be paid for in advance.

SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURGs, best layers, non setters. Strain imported from largest poultry fanciers of United States, pen consists of 1st prize winners, Brandon Winter Fair and provincial Poultry Fair, Portage la Prairie. English Red Caps birds of beautiful plumage and old English favorite. Eggs \$3.00 per 15, 2 settings \$5.00. Imperial Pekin Ducks \$2.00 per 11. Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, 2nd prize cockerel, Brandon Winter Fair, eggs 25c. each. No 2nd pens (our motto) one quality and that the best. Only limited supply of eggs for sale, John Bullied, Rosedale Farm, Carievale, Sask.

MAPLE LEAF "REDS" and "Buff Rocks" are winners.—At Brandon under Sharpe Butterfield, Canada's best judge on Reds. 10 entries 9 prizes. At Regina on "Reds" 6 firsts, 1 second, 1 third and "special" for best pen variety. On Buffs 2 entries 1 first, 1 second and "special" for best Buff Rock in show. All winners in pens. Eggs \$2 and \$3 setting. Buchanan, Oakville, Manitoba.

WEST'S Barred Plymouth Rocks. The kind that win. Down goes the price, the quality remains the same. Eggs for the balance of the season at half price, \$3.00 per 30. Remember nearly all the winners at the late winter and summer shows are hatched in June and July. All this year's breeders for sale cheap. Yearling hens, \$2 each; two year old hens, \$1 each. Order at once. R. M. West, Glenboro, Man.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS, Pure-bred Stock. Winners at Brandon and Neepawa Poultry Exhibitions. A few good cockerels for sale \$1.50 each. Any quantity of eggs for sale \$2.00 per setting of 13. Place your order early. Correspondence solicited. R. D. Young, Neepawa, Man.

J. F. DAVIS, Grenfell, Sask. Light Brahmas. Barred Rock, S. C. Buff Orpingtons Bronze Turkeys, Pearl Guineas, Toulouse, Embden and Brown Chinese Geese, and Pekin Ducks, Homer, White Fantail and Magpie Pigeons, Eggs in season and stock for sale.

R. D. LAING, Stonewall, Man., breeder of S. C. B. Minorcas, the kind that lay and wins prizes for you, will sell eggs after May 24 at \$1 per 13. Rouen duck eggs \$2.50 per 11 eggs. I also have a nice litter of pedigreed Yorkshire pigs for sale reasonable.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Bred from the best strains in Ontario and Manitoba. My winnings at Provincial Show and also at Winnipeg is proof of quality. Will sell a limited number of eggs at \$3 per 15 or \$5 per 30. Satisfaction guaranteed. John McLean, Glenboro, Man.

EGGS FOR SALE, from prize winners at Iowa's best shows, in 1908. I won 35 premiums on 38 birds at Dubuque and Cedar Rapids Iowa. S.C.R.I. Reds at \$2.00 for 13. R.C.W. Leghorns at \$1.50 for 13. F. H. WIENEKE, Stony Mountain, Man.

MRS. A. COOPER, Treestbank, Man. Pure bred Barred Plymouth Rocks exclusively. Eggs for hatching \$2.00 per 13 straight. Write for printed list of prizes recently won by my "Busy B" strain. Ship C.P.R. or C.N.R.

T. A. MCINNIS, Regina. Breeder of white Wyandottes, white Plymouth Rocks, white Leghorns, Buff Plymouth Rocks and black Javas. Write for prices of birds and eggs, also list of prize winnings.

BARRED ROCK AND S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS now ready for shipment. Bred and raised on separate farms. Correspondence invited. Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Man.

AT MAW'S Poultry Farm, Parkdale Post Office near Winnipeg. Acclimatized utility breeds turkeys, geese, ducks, chickens, incubators and poultry supplies. Large catalogue mailed free.

G. H. GRUNDY, Virden, Man., breeder and exhibitor of Barred Plymouth Rocks. A large number of choice Cockerels for sale. Look these over at the coming poultry show.

BLACK LANGSHANS, bred from stock from Brown and Williams, Langshan specialists. Cockerels for sale. Also Eggs for setting. Earl G. Cook, Pincher Station, Alta.

A. GUILBERT, Letellier, Man. breeder of all leading varieties of land and waterfowl pigeons, bantams, canary birds and collie dogs.

JAS. McCLEMENT, Brandon, Man. Prize winning Barred Plymouth Rocks. Stock and eggs for sale.

SILVER WYANDOTTES only.—Eggs \$1.50 per 13. From best of matings. Ed. Brown, Boissevain, Man.

BUFF ORPINGTONS, a lot of fine cockerels at half price. Eggs \$1.50 per sitting.—W. F. Scarth & Sons, Virden, Man.

EGGS for hatching from strain of U. R. Fishel's and Geo. Plunkett's white Plymouth Rocks. \$1.50 per 15. Alan Gayton, Manitou, Man.

W. M. CHAMPION, Resbourn, Man. Ayrshires, Berkshires, and W. P. Rocks, is now booking orders for eggs.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—Farm run, only breed kept. Eggs \$1.00 per 13, \$3.00 per 50, and \$5 per 100. C. A. Hamilton, Balduf, Man.

EXPRESS PAID on first prize S. C. Br. Leghorn eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$5 per 100.—D. Hilts, Rocanville, Sask.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$2.00 per 15, \$6.00 per 100.—J. E. Marples, Hartney, Man.

E. V. DONALDSON'S Champion S.C. Black Minorcas have proven to be the winners of Western Canada, winning in all nineteen firsts, five seconds, three thirds, and two silver cups at Portage la Prairie, Winnipeg and Brandon, 1909. Eggs for sale from two pens at \$5.00 and \$3.00 per 15. 259 Sixth St., Brandon, Man.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE. Embden Gander, two Turkey Hens, few B.R. Cockerels, four Buff Cochins Bantam Hens, three Game Hens, pair Partridge Cochins, \$4; Houdan Cock, \$2; pair Red Jacobins, pair Mottled Trumpeters, pair Pouter, \$2.50 each pair; Collie Pups, Canary birds.—A. GUILBERT, Letellier, Man.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS. Choice Birds, nothing but the best of colors. All bred from prize-winners. Also S. C. Black Minorcas. Eggs for sale from either \$1.50 for 13, or \$5 for 52.—NEIL WILSON, Heaslip, Man. Money orders payable at Minto, Man.

WILLIS'S BARRED ROCKS wins at Regina Show the Lieut. Governors' \$100 Challenge Cup with Medals for 3 years consecutively, 1909. Eggs per sitting \$3.00 for choice, \$2.00 others. Satisfaction guaranteed. Gold Coin Seed Potatoes \$1.50 bus. Saskatchewan Poultry Farm, Boharm, Sask.

JOHN STRACHAN Pope, Man., (formerly Crandall, Man.) Breeder of prize winning Silver Laced Wyandottes, S.C. Black Minorcas and Mammoth Peekin Ducks. Eggs for hatching that will hatch from mated birds. Write for prices that will surprise you.

WE breed for eggs. Northern Bred Barred Rocks and Brown Leghorns. Guaranteed eggs \$1 and \$2 per 15.—FRED STYLES, Brent Park, Port Arthur, Ont.

BLACK ORPINGTONS. Breeder of Prize winning Strains. Winner at Port Arthur, Winnipeg and Regina Shows, 1909. Eggs \$3 per 15. W. ABBOTT, Holland, Man., Prop.

S. C. W. LEGHORNS. I have mated up my pens to bring results for prize winners. I am in a position to sell any amount of Eggs and stock.—J. B. OBER, Brandon, Man.

K. MCGREGOR, 324-13 Street, Brandon. At Brandon Winter Fair, 1st hen, 3rd pullet, and 4th cockerel on my white P. Rocks. Eggs \$2 per 15.

MRS. ALEX. W. SHAW, Brandon, Manitoba. Pure Bred Barred Plymouth Rocks. Eggs for hatching from four pens, both Pullet and Cockerel mating. \$3 per 15.

EGGS for hatching. Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, the noted winter layers. Eggs \$2 per 13. Stock \$2 to \$10.—H. W. BALL, 712 Rosser Avenue, Brandon.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, Duston Strain. Prize winners wherever shown. Cockerels \$2.00 up. Eggs \$2.00 per 15, Box 64 Regina, W. H. Rothwell.

BARRED P. ROCKS, Bradley strain, eggs \$1.50 per 13, \$4.00 per 40; Pekin ducks eggs \$2.00 per 10. Breeding stock all sold. Ship C.P.R. or C.N.R. K. C. McKenzie, Ridgeway, Man.

MRS. SHEPPARD, Letellier, Man. Toulouse Geese, M. Bronze Turkey eggs, 25cts. each. Light Brahmas, few settings, \$2 for 13. Stock second to none in Province.

WILLIAM PERRY, Neepawa, Man., has Barred Plymouth Rocks, very fine birds bred from H. W. Hodkinson's prize winning strain eggs. For sale at \$2 per setting.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS—Eggs from two pens (not related) large birds. Heavy winter layers. \$2.00 per setting, three for \$5.00. A. C. McLennan, Crystal City.

W. HARDY, Box 12, Roland, Man., W. Wyandottes, S.C. B. Minorcas, R.C. Brown Leghorns, Gol. Duckwing Bantams, eggs \$1.50 per 13.

HOUDANS. Absolutely non-sitters. Winners of all prizes offered at Regina Show. Eggs \$1.00 per 13. J. J. BUCHANAN, Moose Jaw.

WHITE Wyandottes Eggs for sale, from prize winning stock. 13 eggs \$1.50, 100 eggs \$10.—J. R. MCRAE, Neepawa, Man.

SAKENS ENGLOF, Macoun, Sask. Breeder of Barred Plymouth Rocks. Eggs in season at \$1.00 per setting of 15.

ROYAL WHITE WYANDOTTES—Splendid stock for sale. Eggs, \$2 per 13; \$5 per 39. F. W. Goodeve, Stonewall, Man.

W. H. PALMER, Box 1111, Winnipeg, Man. Rose Comb Brown Leghorn Eggs for sale, \$2.00 per set of 13. Write your orders now.

EGGS FOR HATCHING from prize winning Barred and Buff Rocks. Trap nested for layers. \$1.50 per 15. W. H. Brett, Dugald, Man.

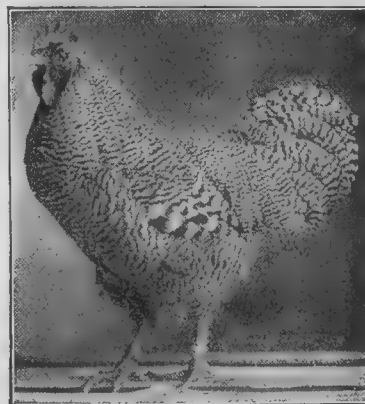
S. C. BLACK MINORCAS. Eggs for sale from choice pen. \$2 per setting of 13. 3 settings \$5.—JOHN W. LYON, Carnegie, Man.

A. E. SHETHER, Brandon, Man. High class Partridge Cochins. Stock and eggs for sale.

BUFF ORPINGTONS

Eggs for hatching Pen No. 1 \$5 per 15. Flock with free range; large, good colored females mated with prize winning males. \$2 per 15, \$8 per 100. 10 good utility cockerels left \$3 each. Won 9 regular prizes and special at the Manitoba poultry show at Portage la Prairie, Feb. '09. Won 4 firsts, all specials at Brandon, 1907. All firsts, all specials at Neepawa, 1908.

W. J. LUMSDEN, Meadows, Man.



Hodkinson's Masterpiece

Score 92. 1st Prize Barred Rock Cockerel, at the Manitoba Provincial Poultry Show, held at Portage la Prairie, Feb. 15 1909. Eggs for hatching from pen No 1. \$5.00 for 15 other pens. \$3.00 for 15, \$5.00 for 30. Utility stock \$5.00 per 100.

I OWN HODKINSON'S ENTIRE FLOCK.
RICHARD LEA,
Bridge Creek, Man.

GEO. WOOD'S BARRED ROCKS, FROM HOLLAND, MAN.

Have been winning the bulk of the prizes at the 1909 Poultry Shows from Port Arthur to Regina

Eggs \$3 per 13, from same pens as used by myself.

GEO. WOOD, Holland, Man.

CHAMPION WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS OF WESTERN CANADA

Scores as high as 95 points. First, second, and third prize winners in all sections at Portage la Prairie and Winnipeg, 1909. Now booking orders for eggs, \$3.00 per 15; \$5 per 30. Some choice cockerels for sale.

F. E. PHILLIPS, Fannystelle, Man.

BARRED AND BUFF P. ROCKS

Bred from prize winning stock and trap nested for layers. Its the laying hen that pays. Ten chicks from every setting, or we will replace your order at half price. Book your orders early \$1.50 per 15 eggs.

W. H. BRETT, Dugald, Man.



Duck hunters and all other shooters all over Canada are talking about the wonderful dependability of *Dominion Ammunition*. The new *Dominion System* of loading compels absolute uniformity and every single cartridge or shot shell is *Guaranteed Sure*. Cheaper than other ammunition because made in Canada. *Dominion Cartridge Co., Ltd., Montreal.*

DOMINION
IMPROVED AND PROVED
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WATCHES THAT KEEP TIME.

In buying a watch here you run no risk, for our watches are fully guaranteed by the makers; besides, we stand back of them with our guarantee to refund money if they do not prove satisfactory.

At \$10, postpaid, this is the best watch ever offered in the west—a 15 jewel "Reesor Special" movement, an accurate and reliable timekeeper, in a solid nickel, solid back, dustproof case; the same movement in a 20 year gold filled case \$14.00.

D. A. REESOR,
"The Jeweler"

Issuer of Marriage Licenses.

BRANDON, MAN

When writing advertisers, please mention *The Nor'-West Farmer*.

analysed, and the analyses show that the preserved eggs are quite similar to the fresh eggs in every respect. The only change in chemical composition is that in the preserved eggs the soda is a little higher than in the fresh eggs and the potash a little lower. But even this change is a very slight one.

The solution of water-glass in which the eggs were immersed contains about 14 per cent. of soda, but even the eggs which were kept in the solution three years have not increased in soda more than about one-tenth of this amount. In eggs which were kept in water-glass one year or under the increase in soda is so small as to be indistinguishable from the natural variations which are found in different fresh eggs.

It was found that corresponding to the slight increase in soda in the preserved eggs, there was also a slight increase in alkalinity. Eggs under one year old, however, could not be clearly distinguished in this respect from fresh eggs.

The silica of the water-glass is not found to have passed into the eggs to any appreciable extent. Even the



Lieut.-Governor Forget's Cup for best pen of Barred Plymouth Rocks shown at the Saskatchewan Poultry Show. Won for three consecutive years by H. H. Willis, Bohar, Sask.

preserved eggs which had been three years in the water-glass solution did not contain more silica than fresh eggs.

A number of the shells of these eggs were also analysed, together with the shells of fresh eggs, and all the samples were quite similar in composition, except that those from the preserved eggs contained more silica than those from fresh eggs. The percentage of silica increases with the length of time the eggs were in the preserving solution. Some silica, therefore, is deposited in the shells of eggs preserved in water-glass. This is quite without effect on the value of the eggs as food, but will block up the pores of the shells and act as a screen which will prevent other substances gaining access to the contents of the egg.

Selecting the Layers.

There may be ways to prophecy what a hen will do in the way of egg production by certain signs and works, the secret of which will be disclosed by the inventor or discoverer for a monetary consideration, but successful poultry men do not depend on these methods. The best way to find out whether or not a hen will lay is to try her. This does not, however, imply that nothing can be told by observation and the use of common sense. The only absolutely sure way of making selection for breeding stock is by means of the data obtained from the use of trap nests. Only investigators and an occasional poultryman, however, can afford the equipment and expense involved in operating trap nests, but every poultryman can by closely observing his young stock during the

autumn, select the pullets that are commencing or preparing to lay and secure for the next season's breeding a pen of birds that have the function of egg production so strongly developed that they give evidence of it by its early exercise.

This method of selecting layers has been tried by the Maine Station with the best results. Attention is called to the work performed by twenty-nine April-hatched pullets that were selected from among their sisters out on the range in August and September, when they showed that they were laying or about to begin laying. They were not selected because of form or type as indicating egg production, but they were either just picked up as they were found on the nests or taken because their combs were red or because they tagged the attendant around and prated in the everyday hen language about the work they were soon going to do. They were carried to the laying house, marked with bands, and given access to trap nests.

Four of the 29 died within the year. The smallest layer of the remaining 25 laid 137 eggs the first year; 18 laid more than 160 eggs; and 8 laid over 200 eggs, and the average of the flock for the twelve months ending August 30, 1905, was 180 eggs. This average was much higher than that of all the pullets carried that year, and the flock contained no poor layers, but a phenomenal number of high layers. The high average of the flock and the large proportion of good layers point out the advantages of this method of selection when the use of trap nests, or other equally reliable methods of selection, is not practicable.

Poultrymen are generally desirous of securing as many well-bred pullets as possible, and so use 1-year-old hens as breeders in addition to their 2-year-olds. The work done by pullets from September to February or March is a pretty good indication of their usefulness, and their eggs are available for breeding during the pullet year. While the chickens from such eggs are not generally so large at maturity as those from older hens, they do not appear to lack constitution or vigor, and there is no apparent reason why they are not desirable for breeding purposes.

Broken Down Behind.

A. M., Lloydminster, Alta.—“We have a number of hens that have been in good health until a short time ago when I noticed that some of them seemed to be off their balance, like a duck, with their back part almost dragging on the ground. We feed wheat mostly, and they are running out doors. The hen house is made of logs, with lots of light, is sufficiently warm but not especially well ventilated.”

Answer by A. W. Foley, Poultry Superintendent, Edmonton.—The trouble with these hens is what is commonly called “broken down behind,” or rupture of the oviduct. This condition is sometimes caused by too much of the society of the male bird but is usually the effects of expelling an abnormally large egg. I know of no satisfactory cure for this trouble and would advise that the birds be killed for food, as their usefulness is practically over. I do not think the trouble is due to any particular lack of attention or management.

Young poultry delight in sunshine, but the late hatched chickens and turkeys must be protected from the intense heat in the summer.

Some successful poultrymen started raising poultry at first, just enough for home use, and later quit farming altogether to go into the poultry business.

It is equally as bad to overfeed as it is to underfeed poultry. There should be regular hours for feeding, and never a feast today and a famine tomorrow be allowed.

The newly hatched chick needs warmth but no food for at least 24 hours; probably 48 hours without food would be better. Nature has amply provided for the nourishment of the chick for the first two days. Too early feeding leads to indigestion.

One poultry editor says that it is a mistake to allow chicks to roost on small roosts while they are young, for if they do they are pretty sure to have crooked breast bones. Let them roost on the floor until their breasts become firm and hardened.



THE WORLD FAMED “FIFE” BOOTS

(REG.)
FOR FARMERS

Game Keepers,
Shepherds
and all Outdoor
Workers, made
in the

OLD COUNTRY
by a practical
shoemaker are
the

Right Boots
For You

A Canadian Customer writes:

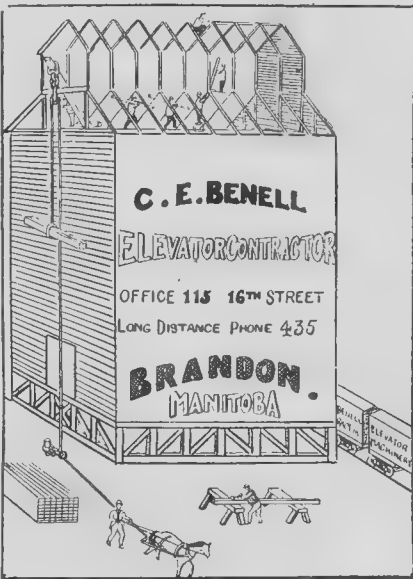
Fernie, B.C., 29th Nov., 1908
Dear Sir.—The “Fife” Boots have arrived and I am proud of them. The first day I had them on quite a few asked me where I had got them and I gave the necessary information with pleasure, so you may expect more orders from Fernie.

I may state that such a substantial boot can't be found or bought up here in the North West Territory. Thanking you for your trouble and prompt despatch. Yours faithfully, WILLIAM A. BROWN.

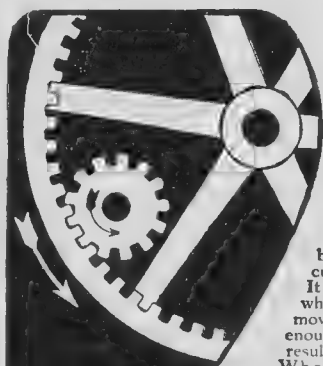
The “Fife” is strongly built from finest Waterproof Leather and can be had with or without tacks.

PER PAIR \$4.75 CARRIAGE PAID
Send size (or draw outline of foot) and Money Order.
Send for the “Fife” Family Catalogue. Free.

A. T. Hogg, No. 199 Strathmiglo, Fife, Scotland
The Pioneer and Leader of “Boots by Post” trade.



No “Flying Start” Needed with FROST & WOOD No. 8



Why, think you, do you have to back up some Mowers a few feet and get a “flying start” before the knives will cut?
It is because the gear wheels on external gear mowers do not mesh fully enough and lost motion results.
When selecting a mower, see if the small gear wheel is inside the large (the internal gear, note illustration) or outside of it (the external gear.)
If it is the external gear you'll find only one cog in mesh. To start this kind of a machine in heavy hay without first “getting up speed” is impossible. There is so much “slack” to be

taken up in the gears between the Main Drive Wheels and the Pitman, that the horses have to travel quite a distance before the knives commence cutting.

Now, look at our top illustration (better still, see our No. 8 Mower), and what do you find? Why, that two cogs are always in full mesh and at least one other in touch. You'll readily understand by this that the Internal Gear is just about three times as fully in mesh as the External. The gears mesh so completely that they simply must turn smoothly and precisely together, with never a slip. You can take our No. 8 into the heaviest part of your hay field and the knives will commence cutting the instant the horses step up.

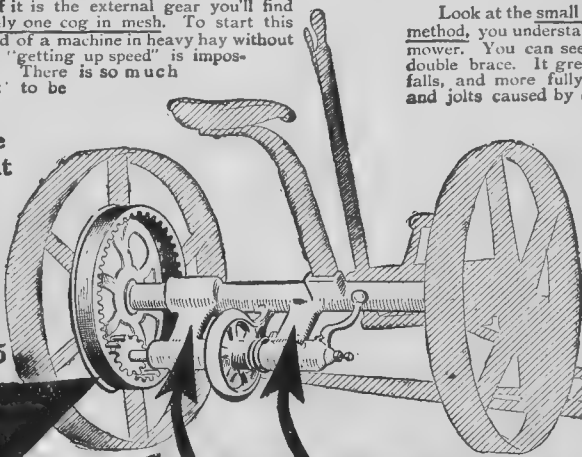
Furthermore, in the external arrangement, the wheels turn away from each other, out of harmony, and the cogs wear down.

By the internal method (see top illustration) the wheels move in the same direction, in harmony, which reduces friction (wear) to the minimum. The result is a smooth and easy-running machine—the pride of the owner.

Look at the small arrows pointing to our double brace. The other method, you understand, is to have but one brace at this part of the mower. You can see for yourself how much wiser it is to have the double brace. It greatly strengthens the machine where a big strain falls, and more fully protects the working parts against the jars and jolts caused by driving over rough ground.

Then, too, the No. 8, thanks to the use of generous sized Roller Bearings, delights the horses by running so “easy,” instead of making them work so “hard,” as some mowers do.

Just see
our agent
in your
locality.
But first
drop us a
post card
for
catalogue E5



THE
FROST & WOOD
COMPANY, Ltd.
Smith's Falls, Canada

Note the Double Brace



Discussion of live dairy topics invited. The ideas and experiences of dairy farmers and creamery operators and managers especially solicited.

Some Phases of the Dairy Industry in Canada.

From Address by J. A. Ruddick, Dominion Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner before the Manitoba Dairymen's Association, March last.

The total production of milk and its products in Canada for the year 1907 was approximately as follows:

Creamery butter and cheese	\$36,000,000
Dairy butter	22,000,000
Condensed milk	1,000,000
Milk for direct consumption	35,000,000

Total, \$94,000,000

Our exports of butter reached the maximum of 34,138,944 pounds in 1903 and then declined to less than 4,000,000 pounds in 1907. The figures for 1908 will show an increase of probably one and a half million pounds over 1907.

The Canadian cheese exports reached the maximum of 233,980,716 pounds in 1904, and they have also declined, as it is estimated that the exports for the season of 1908 will not be over 170,000,000 pounds, making a total decrease of nearly 800,000 boxes of 80-pound cheese since 1904.

This rather startling decrease in the exports of Canadian dairy produce has been looked upon in some quarters as an actual decline of the industry in this country. I do not think that view of the matter is justified if you consider all the facts which bear on the question. In the first place the seasons of 1907 and 1908 were extremely unfavorable for the production of milk in the principal dairying districts, while, on the other hand, the seasons of 1903 and 1904 were quite the reverse. The increase in the condensed milk industry has also had an appreciable effect on cheese and butter production. But the main reason for the decrease in the exports is to be found in the increased home consumption. As it appears to me, there are three factors which have contributed to this increase. First, there is the growth of population. There are probably one million more people in Canada at the present moment than there were in 1904. I should say that that number of people would consume at least 20,000,000 pounds of butter in a year, and milk and cheese equal to another 10,000,000 pounds. Then there is the increased purchasing power of the people as a whole, which permits them to spread the butter more thickly and to indulge to a greater extent in the use of cream, ice cream, and other milk products. Last, but probably not least, the general improvement in the quality of butter has encouraged a tremendous increase in its consumption. Taking these three factors together, I think it is safe to say that the falling off in the exports is equalled by the increase in home consumption. I see no reason whatever to deplore the fact of our decreased exports. On the contrary, we have every reason to congratulate ourselves that we have another outlet in the enlarged home market.

Ontario and Quebec will undoubtedly for many years be the two principal dairying provinces of Canada, and as the farmers give more attention to the production of milk and the improvement of dairy herds, there is likely to be a considerable increase in the output of butter and cheese in these two provinces.

The dairy industry has not grown as much in the Maritime Provinces as one would expect it to in a district so

well adapted for it. Fruit growing, lumbering and fishing divide the attention of the farmers to some extent, and dairying does not prosper unless it is made the special business of the farm.

The prairie provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, are making more progress, although successful wheat growers, as a rule, do not take very kindly to dairying. Northern Alberta is making the most progress, and we find that 51 creameries and 8 cheese factories were in operation in that province during the season of 1908, turning out over 2,000,000 pounds of butter and a small quantity of cheese. From present indications it would appear that the district lying between Calgary and Edmonton is likely to be one of the great dairying districts of the Dominion in the not very distant future.

In British Columbia successful creameries have been established at different points in the fertile Okanagan Valley, along the Fraser River and on Vancouver Island.

Thus we see that the dairy industry is established in every province of the Dominion from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The total number of cheese factories and creameries in Canada at present is, as nearly as I can determine, about 4,355. Of this number 1,284 are in the province of Ontario; 2,806 are in Quebec, and the other 265 are fairly evenly distributed among the other provinces. The factories in Ontario average very much larger than those in the other provinces except in British Columbia.

The following table, compiled from census returns, gives the value of the creamery butter and cheese produced in Canada, by provinces, in 1907:

Province.	Value.
Alberta	\$ 387,250
British Columbia	426,730
Manitoba	533,263
New Brunswick	377,822
Nova Scotia	71,113
Ontario	17,226,487
Prince Edward Island	340,749
Quebec	15,144,738
Saskatchewan	38,549

Total, \$34,546,701

I have not forgotten that I am addressing an audience whose chief interest is the dairy industry of Manitoba, but I have thought it advisable to make these general references because it is important that all Canadian dairymen, while giving special attention to matters relating to their own locality, should be informed on the progress of the industry throughout the world as well as in the different districts of Canada.

This is the fourth provincial dairy convention that I have addressed within a period of about as many weeks, and in preparing papers from my standpoint as a Dominion officer, on topics suitable for each meeting. I have been impressed with the variety of circumstances and the different conditions by which dairymen are surrounded in the several provinces of Canada. In Ontario and Quebec, interest centres largely on the export of butter and cheese, and questions of international trade and those relating to transportation and markets are eagerly discussed at the big conventions. In the Maritime Provinces, with the exception of Prince Edward Island, there is very little dairy produce exported except to the West Indies, and even what goes there is frequently the production of Ontario or Quebec. In these western provinces, it is the home market and its demands which naturally claim attention on the commercial side of the industry.

It is a good plan, in the creamery cold storage chamber, to hang a canvas curtain over all door openings, on the side opposite to that on which the door opens. It should be weighted at the bottom, so as to fall quickly into position after a person passes through. This will prevent loss of cold air, which very quickly flows out of the cold room when the door is opened.

Fact and Fake

AS TO

CREAM SEPARATOR DISCS

In view of some would-be competitors' recent unscrupulous advertising a little plain talk about DISCS is in order.

Every separator wise person knows that DE LAVAL DISCS revolutionized cream separator construction—increased capacity, reduced speed and power required and increased efficiency.

The man who tells you that DISCS would not increase the skimming efficiency—capacity and thoroughness—of any "hollow bowl" is either a fool or a knave.

The man who tells you that it costs less to build a DISC than a "hollow bowl" separator simply lies and tries to fake you.

The man who pictures to you a great heaping dish pan full of DISCS simply tries to fake you if he intimates that the DISCS of a DE LAVAL bowl are cleaned in that way.

The man who pictures to you a lot of DISCS strung along a picket fence simply tries to fake you if he intimates that the DISCS of a DE LAVAL bowl are handled in that manner.

The man who would have you believe that the up-to-date DE LAVAL bowl is not the easiest, quickest and most thoroughly cleanable—and hence the most sanitary—of any separator made simply tries to fake you.

It is a fact that some imitating DISCS and BLADE separators are hard and difficult to clean, as are also the muzzle-loading-gun-barrel-like TUBULAR shaped bowl kind, but the DISCS of a DE LAVAL bowl are readily cleaned—as a single piece—by a special patent-protected DISC transfer and washer, and the whole machine is absolutely sanitary throughout.

It is a fact that the DE LAVAL Company is suing infringers of some of its numerous patents covering different forms of DISC construction, but the man who tells you that such separators are like or as good as the DE LAVAL simply lies to serve some selfish purpose of his own.

The man who intimates to you that the DE LAVAL Company—on top of its sale of a MILLION machines—is not selling more separators in 1909 than at any previous time in its 31 years of creation and development of the cream separator industry either doesn't know, doesn't want to know, or simply lies to you.

There is not a man competent to judge of cream separators who doesn't know that the 1908-1909 IMPROVED DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS are all-round superior to any other made, and the man who would try to have you believe anything else simply has a selfish business interest of his own to serve in doing so.

That's the difference between FACT and FAKE as to DISCS.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

Home-Made Cheese.

By the "Professor at the Milking Stool."

Many farmers who live far from the cheese factory would like some cheese for home use. Some of those who patronize a cheesery would prefer cheese made from the milk produced on the farm where they know the conditions under which the milk has been produced and handled. Some think that there is some special skill required or that one must have a "knack" of doing it in order to make the cheese at home. Any ordinary person can make good cheese for home consumption, with a few cheap and simple appliances.

APPLIANCES NEEDED.

1. A clean vat, tank, tub or can to hold the milk. A common wash boiler will answer the purpose or an ordinary milk can. 2. Some means of cutting the curd. A long handled butcher knife does very well where a regular curd knife is not available. 3. A hoop or hoops. These may be made of tin by any tinsmith or may be purchased from a dealer in dairy supplies. If nothing else is available, holes may be punched in the bottom of a strong, clean milk pail which has straight sides or nearly so, and no rim around the bottom. A wooden block (follower) would have to be made to fit inside the pail to press the curd. A convenient sized hoop is one about six to eight inches in diameter and eight to ten inches high. 4. Some form of press. This may be made of a piece of scantling with a weight on one end made of an old tin pail with stones in, if nothing better is at hand. A fence rail may be used instead of a scantling. What is better, have a regular cheese press, but this is not necessary.

OTHER ARTICLES NEEDED.

Rennet, which may be got from a dealer in dairy supplies. This costs about \$2 per gallon. A half gallon would be sufficient for making family cheese for a year, with some left over for making junket. Rennet tablets may be used if the liquid extract cannot be obtained. Nearly every farm house has some thin cotton that may be used for bandaging the cheese, and all are supplied with salt. With these utensils and other materials on hand, we are now ready to make the cheese.

MAKING THE CHEESE.

The chief objection to making cheese on the farm is the length of time ordinarily required. This work usually falls to the lot of the women folk and they cannot, as a rule, afford to spend 8 or 10 hours to make cheese, such as is done in the factory. As a result of experiments we find that we can make a very nice farm dairy cheese in about four hours from the time the rennet is added.

THE MILK.

Have the milk in nice sweet condition and of good flavor. Night's and morning's milk may be mixed together. It is a good plan to put in about one per cent. (one pound to 100 lbs. milk) of good flavored, sour skim-milk or butter-milk say half an hour before putting in the rennet. If an acidimeter (a test for measuring the acidity or degree of sourness in the milk) is available, the milk should have from .18 to .20 per cent of acid at the time of adding the rennet. However, an acidimeter is not likely to be at hand, so the person doing the work must be guided by the senses of taste and smell. When the milk has that "ripe flavor" which all who are accustomed to handling milk know so well, add the rennet at the rate of about one ounce of standard rennet for 300 lbs. of milk. Expressed in teaspoonfuls, use five or six teaspoonfuls for each 100 lbs. (10 gallons) of milk. First mix the rennet in about half a pint of clean cold water and then add it to the milk, stir for three or four minutes or until the rennet is thoroughly mixed through the milk. All this time the milk should be at a temperature of about 86 degrees F. The milk may

be warmed by heating same to a higher temperature on the stove or by setting a pail of warm water into the vessel of milk.

CUTTING AND HEATING THE CURD.

After the milk coagulates or curdles, so that it will break clean over the finger when inserted in the curd and gently raised, the curd should be cut carefully and as fine as possible. After cutting, some of the whey may be removed and heated on the stove, or a pail of hot water may be set into the mass of curd and whey, being careful to remove the curd from under the pail of hot water and to stir the whole mass during the heating. When it reaches a temperature of about 98 deg. F., the hot water may be removed. The curd should be kept stirred to prevent it from matting. At the end of about 2½ to 3 hours or when the curd feels firm in the hand, the whey should be removed, or the curd be taken from the whey and stirred on a cloth to drain the surplus moisture. In about half an hour, apply salt at the rate of about one pound of salt for the curd from 300 pounds of milk or 5 to 6 ounces of salt per 100 lbs. milk. Mix the salt through the curd, and in half an hour or less put into the hoop or hoops and apply gentle pressure. If a bandager is available, the bandage or cotton sewn to as to be of proper diameter should be put on the bandager which is placed in the hoop and the curd filled into this. When the bandager is pulled out after filling the hoop, the bandage remains inside and around the curd. This saves labor. Press the curd gently at first, then add more pressure by putting more stones in the pail at the end of the lever (scantling or rail) or by moving the weight nearer to the end. In about one hour take the green cheese out of the hoop or hoops, straighten the bandage, or wrap the cotton around the cheese where a bandager is not used, put the cheese back in the press and leave for about 24 hours. The cheese may now be taken from the hoop and placed in a cool place to ripen. A nice, clean, dry cellar is a very good place in which to ripen the cheese. Turn the cheese frequently. A little mould on the outside will do no harm.

At the end of three to six months the cheese will be ready to eat. Dipping the cheese in paraffine wax at the end of eight or ten days prevents too much drying of the cheese, which is a common fault in small cheese.

Variations in the Fat Content in Milk.

As scientific knowledge becomes more generally distributed, many facts that a few years ago were but little known are being given general recognition. One of these facts is that there is a very remarkable difference in the richness of different samples of milk. Numerous investigators have set forth the results of their own research work in regard to this matter. The results of investigations have, of course, been somewhat different. We have in the past published the conclusions reached by some persons; we now give below a statement recently made public by Mr. Fred Rasmussen, dairyman at the New Hampshire Experiment Station. He says:—

Different conditions will cause a variation in per cent. of fat in cows' milk. In the early part of the lactation period, when the cow is giving a large quantity of milk, the test is lower than in the latter part of the lactation period when the milk flow is decreasing. The variation may range from a half up to three per cent., depending on the breed and the individuality of the cow.

The percentage of fat may also be influenced by the time between milkings. In an experiment where cows were milked at six o'clock in the morning and three in the afternoon, the average test in the afternoon was 4.6 per cent., while in the morning it was 2.8 per cent. When the same cows were milked at 5.30 a.m. and 5 p.m. the fat content of the evening

Pictures Against Talk

NO matter how complicated his cream separator, every "bucket bowl" manufacturer claims his machine is simplest and easiest to clean. Even the makers of disk machines—with 40 to 60 pieces inside the bowl—make the same claims. Yet none of these "bucket bowl" fellows dare put pictures of their separator bowl parts into their advertisements—they all realize that pictures would make their claims ridiculous.

The Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separator is, without exception, the **only** simple, sanitary, easy to clean separator made. We put pictures against "bucket bowl" talk. We frequently show you pictures of the light, simple Dairy Tubular Bowl and of heavy, complicated "bucket



One pan contains the single little piece used in Sharples Dairy Tubular bowls. The other contains nothing but disks from a single "bucket bowl." Which is simple and easy to clean?



The Sharples Separator Co.

Toronto, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.



THE BLACK HAND

has many victims, but Teamsters and Horse Owners especially suffer from its annoyance. Look at the above cut and notice how black the front of the hand is, and how the finger nails and joints on the back are ingrained with blackness "that won't come off."

This hand is the hand of an ordinary white man who blackened his harness with some of the "Dressing" sold for that purpose. The same man blackens his harness now with "**HARNESS LIFE**," and that is guaranteed not to blacken the hands either when using or afterwards,—It will go through the hardest leather and make it soft and pliable,—It leaves a perfectly black surface which is not sticky or greasy,—Harness need not be washed as "**HARNESS LIFE**," cuts all dirt off. **MADE IN WINNIPEG**, and sold at 50c. a quart or \$2.00 per gallon. If your Storekeeper does not keep it apply direct to

The Carbon Oil Works,

WINNIPEG, CANADA Limited.

(Manufacturers of Oil Specialties)

Phone 3424

the difference between cheese and butter and how they were to be eaten. The first separator—the first in Siberia—was purchased in 1887 from Sweden. Common peasant cows, small and yielding little milk, were utilized at first, and the breed gradually improved by the introduction of Simmental cattle. The farm now has 180 head of its own rearing.

IS NOW THE STAPLE INDUSTRY.

"In 1893, Mr. Wolkoff, a Russian, opened near Kourgan the first dairy producing butter for export beyond the Urals. Some 400 pounds (14,400 pounds) were exported in 1894.

"Fifteen years have passed since the establishment of the first dairy in Siberia, and butter-making has become the staple industry of the country as regards international trade and home resource. Indeed, the peasants believe that were it not for the dairy they would have perished in the recent hard times. In 1903 over 2,000 dairies were scattered through Western Siberia, exporting 2,185,000 pounds, or 78,994,720 pounds. The westward export by rail since then has grown thus:—

	Pounds.
1904.....	77,679,864
1905.....	69,767,604
1906.....	104,329,936
1907.....	122,891,076
1908.....	119,168,244

"Almost all goes via Baltic ports. There was sent to the United Kingdom from Russia in:

	Cwt.	Value.
1906.....	617,348	\$14,456,167.20
1907.....	669,748	15,302,304.98

SYSTEM OF COLLECTION.

"The region engaged in butter-making extends along the line of the railway from Obi, or Novo-Nikolaievsk to Kourgan, a distance of 1,100 versts or 738 miles. It now possesses a population of from 30,000 to 33,000, and is the exporting point by rail for the rich Barnoul or Altai region, south of the line, the produce of which is conveyed to the railway by the river steamers of the Obi. Here the special butter train, running daily in summer, takes on its first ice-trucks, picking up others ready-loaded at each butter transit centre along the line as far as Cheliabinsk, whence the complete train of twenty-five trucks starts through Russia for the Baltic ports, where its freight is shipped to the markets of Copenhagen and Great Britain.

THREE CENTRES OF TRADE.

"Barnoul, Omsk and Kourgan are the most important centres of this trade. The first mentioned with some 35,000 inhabitants, is a rich and prosperous looking town on the Obi. It does a busy trade in grain and butter and has some thirteen or fourteen butter export offices, mostly Danish or Russian, with two British which ship their produce to the rail at Novo-Nikolaievsk. Omsk, with a population variously estimated at from 50,000 to 60,000, the capital of the governor-generalship of the Steppes and of the Akmolinsk territory, is a large village-like town of rising influence from its position on the railway and on the Irtysh. It has fifteen offices engaged in the export of butter, half of which are Danish, the rest Russian or German, with one British establishment.

"Kourgan, a district town of the government of Tobolsk, with some 12,000 inhabitants, is a large straggling village in appearance, and has sprung into prominence since the construction of the railway, as the most important centre of the Siberian butter trade. It has seventeen export offices, including Danish, German, Russian and one British. 545,842 pounds (19,711,445 pounds), or 25 per cent. of the entire Siberian export were despatched from this centre in 1902, and 510,078 pounds in 1903. (A pound is approximately 36 pounds.)

INDIVIDUAL OWNERSHIP OR CO-OPERATION.

"The first dairy for the manufacture of butter for export abroad was opened in 1893. By 1902 the number

of Siberian dairies amounted to over 2,000. They are termed in Russian "zavodi," or "works." They have, indeed, little in common with the ordinary conception of the word dairy, or of its accompaniments and surroundings, as understood in western Europe. Hurried up and hastily equipped in the first flush of the movement, both suitable and unsuitable tenements were adapted to the purpose, with a total lack of technical knowledge and experience on the part of the villagers, and it is only lately that the stress of competition, backed by the endeavors of the authorities and the special instructors, has begun to work some improvement in the general conditions of production. The dairies in general are either the property of individual owners or of two or three combined, who buy milk from the peasants around, or else they belong either to artels or to entire village societies, both of which supply the milk from their own cows. The artel dairy is defined as 'one created by several peasants who distribute the proceeds in proportion to the amount of milk produced.'

A movement, encouraged by the authorities, has gradually established co-operative dairies, for villages or entire hamlets throughout. In the Kourgan region almost the entire production of butter is now in the hands of co-operative dairies. It would seem more than probable that the whole Siberian butter industry will eventually assume this village co-operative form of production.

COMPARISONS WITH CANADA.

Turning, therefore, to Canada the inference must be apparent. If such developments have been achieved in Siberia, much more then should the resources of the Canadian Northwest, as yet scarcely realized, be productive of surpassing results. That both districts are in the same latitude does not in itself ensure identical climatic conditions. Latitude, it was shown before a private committee of the House last year, does not govern climate. Evidence was laid before the members of this committee, inquiring into the agricultural possibilities of the north, indicating conclusively that vegetables have been grown within 14 miles of the Arctic circle, that wheat has been harvested just short of latitude 62, averaging nearly 64 pounds to the bushel, and at Fort Vermilion was a flour mill, electrically equipped, turning out 35 barrels per day. Numerous other statements were presented to corroborate that there was a vast area extending north suitable for cultivation. The winters may be colder, but the summers, shorter though they may be, from June 1 to August 20, have the same temperature as Ottawa. And as has been pithily remarked 'Things don't grow in winter.' The mere fact that in the northern part of Siberia are towns of 1,000 and more, indicates that some industry must be carried on to support them. As regards dairying there is no question that in the north are grasses of the greatest possible value for cattle grazing, far surpassing indeed those of the northwest.

It is possibilities rather than actualities which must be considered at this stage of western development. A bulletin by the statistics branch of the Department of Agriculture indicates that while the amount of dairy produce manufactured in Alberta is as yet a hardly appreciable fraction of the whole Canadian output, the tendency to increase is evident. In Alberta the production of butter, which in 1900 was 601,489 pounds, was in 1907, 1,507,697 pounds, an increase of 906,208 pounds, or 151 per cent. The values were \$123,305 in 1900 and 362,782 in 1907, a gain of \$239,477, or 194 per cent. Of cheese, 21,693 pounds of the value of \$3,102 was made in 1900; whilst in 1907 the production was 197,911 pounds, of the value of \$24,468. In Saskatchewan, of course, the industry is yet in earliest stages.

DAIRY STATISTICS.

The comparative statistics for the

Frictionless Empire

This is the original cone-method separator—the machine that made the name Empire famous.

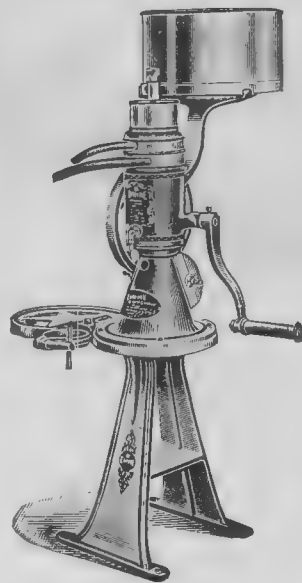
But the Frictionless Empire of to-day is not the Empire of several years ago.

It is vastly improved.

Frictionless Ball Neck Bearing—Three Ball Bottom Bearing—Safety Clutch—No Closed Bearings, except the main shaft bearing which couldn't be otherwise—and many other features explained in our Free Dairy Book.

Of course, the Frictionless Empire has been widely imitated—but the Empire patented inventions of the last few years prevent other makes from coming within real comparison distance of this easiest-to-turn, easiest-to-clean, closest-skimming, most improved cone separator.

Complete line of sizes. Write for catalogue.



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Subscribed Capital **\$365,000.00**

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CANADA

EDMONTON REGINA

BANK OF HAMILTON

Every local branch of a Chartered Bank has the full financial strength of the Head Office.

The Capital and Reserve of the Bank of Hamilton amount to FIVE MILLION DOLLARS. Total Assets are over THIRTY MILLION DOLLARS. All this stands as security for every dollar deposited for safekeeping in any local branch.

Farmers' Savings Accounts specially invited. Farmers' loans negotiated and notes discounted.

C. BARTLETT, Mgr., Winnipeg Branch

Nearly 50 Branches in Manitoba and the North-west

West show the following returns:—

	Quantity of Butter. Lbs.	Value of and cheese Butter. \$	Value. \$
Alberta ... 1907	601,489	123,305	126,407
" .. 1900	1,507,697	362,782	387,250
Sask. .. 1907	143,645	29,362	30,230
" .. 1900	132,803	36,599	38,349

In Alberta the number of factories has been increased from 18 in 1900, to 83 in 1907, and in Saskatchewan there has been an increase of two for the same period.

ADVANTAGE IS WITH CANADIANS.

About 1,800,000 people inhabit the province of Siberia from which 44,008,000 pounds of grain were exported in 1907. If any parallel can be drawn, certainly the industrious and prosperous citizens of the Canadian Northwest, under far happier conditions than the Russian peasant, in their increasing numbers should succeed to as great, if not greater, extent.

In our issue of May 20, a mistake was made in the advertisement of the Petrie Mfg. Co. Ltd. This company manufactures the famous Magnet separator and by an oversight their advertisement contained the cut of a different machine. We are glad to call the attention of our readers to this error. The Petrie people make only the Magnet, and the extent of their business in Canada may be estimated by the fact that they have branch offices all the way from Vancouver on the west to St. Johns on the east. Other makes of separators have their strong points, of course, but the Magnet has built up a strong patronage for itself in the West and every machine that leaves the factory is an advertisement for itself and the company. The chief points of the Magnet are that it is a clean skimmer, simple of construction, easy to clean and durable. Mr. A. B. Petrie, President of the company, is at present in the West overseeing the building of their warehouse in Regina.

Cream that is carelessly handled is always sure to be inferior.

Are you breeding your best dairy cows this year to a bull of a good dairy strain?

The cream should be kept in as nearly sweet condition as possible until enough has been gathered for a churning. This should then be soured or ripened. To keep the cream sweet, while gathering enough for a churning, keep the can containing it surrounded with cold water. To ripen, place where it will become somewhat warmer (at a temperature of 75 to 80 degrees), until it is sour enough; then cool down to a temperature of from 55 to 60 degrees, which is right for churning. Let it stand at this temperature for an hour or so before churning, if possible. This will cause the butter to come in better condition.—H. M. Bainer, Colorado Agricultural College.

The Empire Cream Separator Co., with head offices at Winnipeg and Toronto, are the only firm who handle the Empire line of separator. In our issue of May 20, a cut of one of their machines was used by mistake in the advertisement of a competitor. For fear some might get the impression that this other company is handling the Empire we make this correction. No person can speak of the merits of a machine so well as the man who makes and tests it. A book of "Cream Separator Facts" is published by the Empire Company and will be sent to any person who may be interested. The two different styles of machines they make to suit different people have won the Empire a most enviable reputation.

Our Eastern Letter.

Ontario Crops—Milk Commission Begins Work—New Winter Fair Building for Guelph—National Record Board Meets—Standard-bred Horses to Have National Records—A Complaint from the West—A Scotch Judge for Clydesdales at Toronto—Good Prices for Live Stock.

It is not very often that an Ontario farmer has to report that he has not finished seeding on Victoria Day. But more than one has had to make such a report this season. Where the land is low-lying, or where there is not sufficient drainage, many farmers have been unable to get on the fields until the past few days, and the end of May will be here before all spring grain is in the ground.

The situation, however, is not so serious as it might be. The spring grains sown in Ontario are chiefly oats and barley, and these are mostly for feeding purposes. There was an increase in the acreage of peas last year. As a rule, late sown peas do as well as the early sown, so that this crop will not suffer much from the late season. Comparatively little spring wheat is sown in Ontario.

The May crop report of the Ontario Department of Agriculture just issued gives an accurate description of farm conditions up to the middle of the month. The growing season of 1909 is the latest for, at least, 20 years, it being placed about two weeks later than the average. More favorable weather conditions about the middle of the month gave a fresh impulse to growth, and conditions have much improved.

Reports regarding fall wheat vary considerably, even in the same localities. Some correspondents describe the crops as looking well; others state that the fields are not only backward in growth, but are thin and much "spotted." The crop came through the winter in good condition and had there been the usual early spring growth, the fields would have been in good shape by this time. Later reports indicate that the crop is rapidly improving. Winter rye is doing well.

Reports regarding clover state that old meadows are poor, but new meadows are promising. There was little heaving. While many correspondents predict a good yield of hay, others are looking for a comparatively light crop.

Spring seeding is late and the bulk of farmers were not half through at the middle of the month, a most unusual record for Ontario. On high, light or well-drained land there was not so much delay. Though late, the advent of warm weather which we are now having will bring crops along very well.

All classes of orchard trees have come through the winter well, though in some places bark-splitting is reported. A number of correspondents refer to the presence of San Jose scale and oyster shell bark louse, and efforts will have to be made to combat these if the fruit trees are to produce a good crop. While leafing and blossoming are from a week to two weeks late, barring late frosts, etc., a good yield of fruit may be looked for. Peaches, especially, are expected to give a big yield.

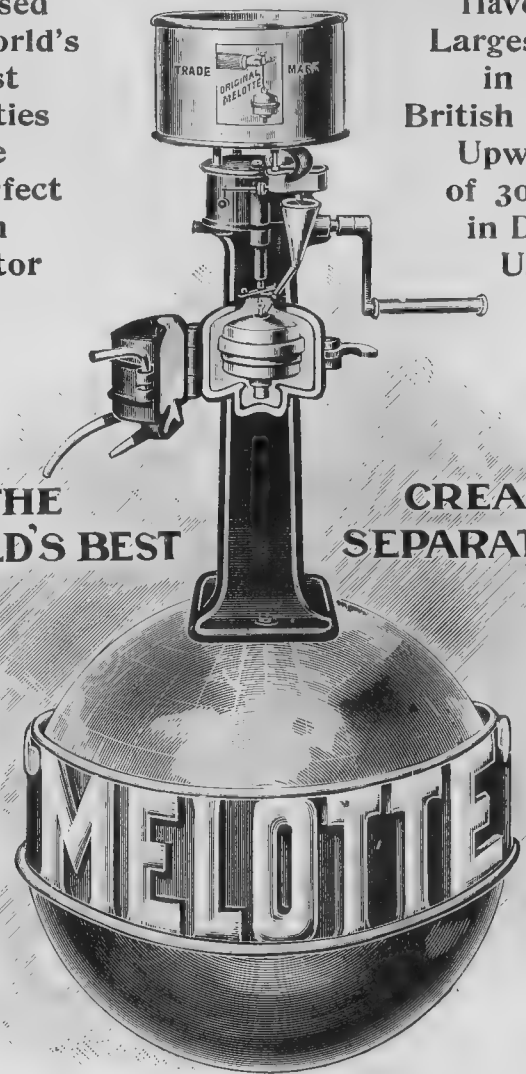
Had it not been for the comparatively mild winter, when heavy feeding was not so necessary, there would have been considerable scarcity of fodder, owing to the late season and the need for feeding longer than usual. Hay is in good demand, but in most cases there is only sufficient for local demand. In Eastern Ontario seed oats have been at a premium; in fact, all kinds of feed have been scarcer in that section than in Western Ontario.

The crop report describes the general condition of live stock as thin but thrifty. No disease of a serious or epidemic nature has appeared. There have been a number of cases of abortion and other parturient

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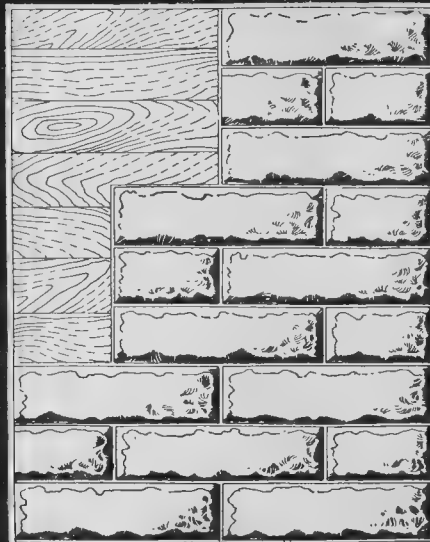
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Melotte Cream Separator Co., Ltd.
WINNIPEG CALGARY

COVER
YOUR
BUILDINGS

WITH
OUR
ROCK
FACED
STONE



IT IS

almost impossible to distinguish metallic from solid stone—I was fooled myself yesterday—I had just complimented a friend on his handsome home, remarking on the excellent appearance of the brown stone, when he informed me that it was not brown stone, but Metallic Rockfaced Siding, manu-

factured by the oldest metallic house in Canada—THE METALLIC ROOFING CO., OF TORONTO. It can be procured in any brick or stone design. A very elaborate building can be had for about the cost of a frame structure.

It is most economical—wears better and will be found absolutely fire proof and weather proof. Lightning and storms have no effect on this metallic siding.

If you are contemplating building, it would be a wise plan to write The Metallic Roofing Co.—send measurements and ask for complete estimate of cost.—The Philosopher of Metal Town.

WRITE THE MANUFACTURERS

The
Metallic Roofing Co.
Limited
TORONTO & WINNIPEG

Western Canada Factory, 797 Notre Dame Avenue, Winnipeg

troubles with cows, and scours in calves. Most of the stall fed and other fat cattle have been disposed of. The number of stockers going on grass is somewhat less than in former years. Sheep have come through the winter well and lambing has been on a generous scale. Loss of spring litters has been rather too common with sows and several correspondents report cases of crippling of pigs. Otherwise there are few complaints regarding hogs, though some farmers complain that, though prices are high, there is not much profit in feeding hogs, owing to the high cost of feed. Several correspondents state that on this account there will not be a surplus of hogs offering later in the season.

Reports other than those given in the government summary indicate that there will be considerable increase in the acreage of corn and root crops this season, though planting will be late. Seed merchants report an increased demand for seed corn. There has also been larger buying of alfalfa seed this spring. With corn and alfalfa grown in larger quantities, the live stock farmer and dairyman has little to fear in regard to the feed outlook.

On the whole, therefore, the Ontario farmer has no strong reason for feeling pessimistic regarding this season's outlook. With favorable growing conditions from this on, a bountiful harvest may be gathered.

The commission appointed by the Ontario government to look into the milk supply of cities and towns has begun its work. A thorough investigation and study of the milk problem under all conditions will be made, with a view to securing for the province a sanitary and pure supply. An examination at first hand will be made of what has been accomplished in supplying American cities with pure milk. The commission will also visit many parts of Ontario in their search for light in solving the many difficulties surrounding this problem. Important legislation will likely be based upon the report of the commission, so that milk producers and milk vendors may look forward to some radical changes in their present methods of doing business.

A well-known medical man is chairman of the commission and has associated with him three members of the Ontario legislature. A well-known Toronto newspaper man has been appointed secretary.

The long looked for addition to and improvement of the winter fair building at Guelph is likely to be a reality for the coming show next December. The city of Guelph is now committed to supply the necessary funds, over and above the government grant of \$25,000, required to complete the new structure. The total cost of the new building and improvements will be nearly \$50,000.

The erection of this new building means that the winter fair will be a fixture at Guelph for some time to come. It also means that the Ontario Horse Breeders' show will probably be located there. If this is not done, a horse department will likely be added to the present show.

The National Live Stock Record Board met in Toronto last month. The business transacted was largely of a routine character. The reports of the secretary and the executive committee showed that national records are working out satisfactorily. Chairman Miller stated that one effect of having national records established on a sound basis has been to keep undesirable animals out of Canada. During the present year a large ranch in Western Canada wanted 25 Shorthorn bulls and sent to the United States for them. Under the new custom regulations, requiring that, to be admitted free of duty, animals must be eligible to record in Canadian records, it was found that only two out of the whole 25 head were eligible. As a consequence they were all sent back.

This same regulation has, however, caused some inconvenience in cases

where records for particular breeds are not found in the Canadian records. Last year a Nova Scotian imported several head of Devon cattle and was compelled to pay duty, as there is no record for this breed in Canada. Records are established only when there are at least five persons sufficiently interested in a breed to apply for incorporation as a record association. The Record Board passed a resolution urging the Live Stock Commissioner to make every endeavor to incorporate record associations where the required number of persons can be secured. This will probably be done and in future there will be an association for Devons, as well as other breeds to be found in the country in sufficient numbers.

The regulation providing "that animals may only be imported free of duty by one who is a British subject or else domiciled in Canada" came in for some discussion. During the past year two wealthy Americans established farms in Canada and imported live stock for them. As this stock was not imported for speculative purposes, a special ruling of the Customs Department allowed them to enter Canada free of duty, although the owners were neither British subjects nor domiciled in Canada. The view that this was not an evasion of the law for commercial purposes was accepted by the board.

The total pedigrees recorded in 1908 was 21,081 and the total cash receipts \$26,081.

A Standard Trotting Horse Breeders' Association has been formed and application will be made to the Dominion Government for incorporation. A record for this breed of horses will shortly be added to the National Live Stock Records. This will in time replace the semi-private records that have been maintained in Toronto for many years back.

The executive of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association met in Toronto recently and apportioned Ontario's share of the annual grant to exhibitions as follows: Canadian National, \$1,000; London, \$250; Guelph winter fair, \$225; Ottawa winter fair, \$125.

Complaints were received from the Canadian West regarding ranchers allowing bulls to run at large with their stock. It was decided to demand a declaration from the complainant, so that the matter can be investigated and properly dealt with.

The executive of the Clydesdale Association met in Toronto May 25 and dealt with a number of routine matters. It was announced that the Canadian National Exhibition had appointed Mr. Robert Copeland, of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, to be the judge of Clydesdale horses at the coming exhibition.

Live stock markets continue at a high level of prices. Export cattle sold at the Union Stock Yards this week at \$5.75 to \$6.50 per cwt., the bulk going at \$6 to \$6.25. Butchers' cattle sold at \$5.50 to \$5.70 per cwt. for choice stuff; good cattle at \$5.25 to \$5.50; medium at \$5 to \$5.25, and common at \$4.75 to \$5.00 per cwt.

Export ewes are quoted at \$4.50 to \$5; rams at \$3.50 to \$4; grain fed yearlings at \$7 to \$7.50 and common yearlings at \$5 to \$6 per cwt. These prices are lower than they were a week ago, with the exception of yearlings. Spring lambs sell at 3 to \$5.50 each.

Hogs are quoted this week at \$7.65 to \$7.70 f.o.b. on cars at country points and \$8 per cwt. fed and watered on the market here. This is the highest figure that live hogs have sold for on Toronto market for many years.

Dealers report it difficult to secure horses in the country at prices that will leave any margin in reselling. For this reason the supply on the market here is not equal to the demand, though prices show no advance over what they have been for several weeks back.

"Easterner."



WILL THE HARVEST FIND YOU READY?

YOU owe it to yourself to be ready to take care of your grain after it is grown. It may ripen all at once—you will need to cut it quickly.

When you start in, you hope to have the work go right along. You will have neither the time nor disposition to tinker with poor working machines, when you go into the field. Be wise in time. Give some thought to the machines you will use in the harvest, and do it now. A McCormick binder will give you a sense of readiness for the harvest that you can get in no other way.

If you purchase a McCormick you know that when you go into the field with your hired help, you will not be annoyed with breakdowns and delays—You will be able to harvest your grain in the shortest possible time—You will do it with the least labor on your part, and the least worry to your horses—You will be able to save all your grain.

The McCormick binder has stood the test of time. Its capacity to handle tangled down grain, the simplicity and reliable work of its knottor, its strength, its light draft, easy handling, uniform good work and durability mark it as one of the greatest triumphs in harvesting machine manufacture.

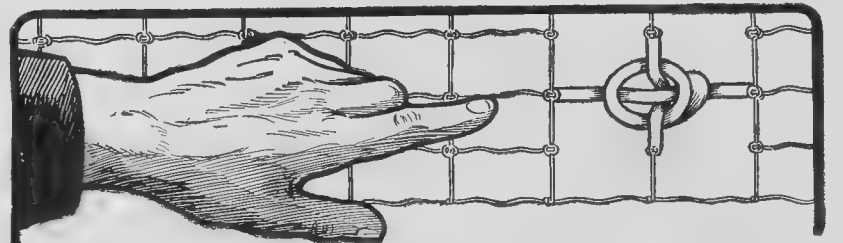
Other farm machines of McCormick make, a long line, are not less valuable than the binder. Every McCormick everywhere is recognized by farmers as a leader in its class. The list includes:

Grain Harvesting Machines, Binder Twine, Mowers, Tedders, Hay Rakes and Side Delivery Rakes, Hay Loaders, Sweep Rakes and Stackers, Disk and Shoe Drills, Cultivators, Smoothing and Disk Harrows and Scafflers. McCormick dealers also handle International Gasoline Engines, Cream Separators, Hay Presses, Wagons, Sleighs and Manure Spreaders.

For catalog and specific information on any McCormick machine, call on the local agent or write to the nearest branch house named below.

WESTERN CANADIAN BRANCHES—International Harvester Company of America, at Brandon, Man.; Calgary, Alta.; Edmonton, Alta.; Regina, Sask.; Saskatoon, Sask.; Winnipeg, Man. INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA, CHICAGO, U. S. A.

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ESTABLISHED 1864

Paid up Capital, \$6,000,000 Total Deposits, \$41,327,87
Reserve and Undivided Profits, \$4,400,997 Total Assets, \$56,598,62

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Breeders and feeders of live stock are invited to contribute their experience. We wish to make this department of the greatest value to its readers, and can do so only with the help of our subscribers.

Breeding Mares at Two Years of Age.

The proper age at which to breed mares has been the burden of several letters which have reached this office this spring. Our advice has been solicited. The general sense of the queries may be summed up about as follows: "What do you think of breeding draft fillies at two years of age?"

There is a general principle which applies to the breeding of all classes of farm animals: The breeding of immature animals has a tendency to retard their growth. It all depends on conditions, whether or not a filly of any of the heavy draft breeds should be bred at two years of age. As a general rule, we would say no, but if the particular animal is large and well developed she may be bred without doing her any appreciable harm. Many horsemen practice breeding their fillies at two years of age and then let them skip the next year. If a female is bred at two she should not be worked until three as it will be too great a strain on her system. We like to break the fillies to work at between two and three, work them moderately, and breed at three years. They are thus well on to maturity and will bring a big foal with little trouble. We have written some of the leading horsemen of the West, as well as of the United States, for their opinions on this question and reproduce some of their answers below.

THE PRACTICE AT CRAIGIE MAINS.

Messrs. A. & G. Mutch, proprietors of the Craigie Mains Clydesdale Stud, Lumsden, Sask., write as follows:—"We never breed any of our young mares until they are three years old; in fact we would prefer leaving it another year rather than to breed at two years. Our climate being a very severe one, with long, cold winters; our horses do not come to maturity as early as in warmer countries and we do not consider it beneficial to breed until the young mares will be nearing maturity before they become dams. Our experience is that it goes against the usefulness of the mares in after years to breed too young. We prefer working our fillies at light work when three years of age, making them handy and useful in after life, if necessary to work them."

FROM A MEDICINE HAT BREEDER AND IMPORTER.

David Cargill, Medicine Hat, Alta., writes:—"Up till last season I always bred my two-year olds, but I found that they got too poor as threes, and that I could not get them in foal again. If I had lots of feed, I would breed at two, as I think they would make better brood mares. It is the general rule to breed two-year olds in this part."

AN OPINION FROM RANCHERS.

Dixon Bros., Maple Creek, Sask., well-known horse ranchers, have the following to say:—"We have been breeders of draft horses for the past 22 years, and would not advise breeding fillies at two years old. It is the usual custom for horse breeders in this ranching district to breed their fillies when two years old, but we believe it a mistake, because this method tends to retard the growth of the mother and colt. We have been making experiments along these lines, and frequently find the filly with a colt at three years old will miss having a colt the following year. When this is the case, there appears everything to lose by breeding the filly too young. There is a strong temptation to get

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

CARDS under this head inserted at the rate of \$2.00 per line, per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months.

H. H. SIMPSON, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Beresford, Man., breeder Shorthorn cattle. Herd headed by Nobleman (imp.). Seven choice bull calves, also cows and heifers for sale.

M. C. WRIGHTMAN, Lindsfern Stock Farm, Morden, Man., breeder of Aberdeen-Angus cattle and Yorkshire swine. Young stock of both sexes for sale.

JOHN WISHART, Prospect Farm, Portage la Prairie, Man., breeder of Clydesdales, and Hackneys. Young stock, both sexes, for sale. Write or phone for wants.

JOS. CASWELL, Saskatoon, Sask., breeder of milking Shorthorns, Yorkshire and Tamworth Pigs, and Plymouth Rocks. Young stock for sale. Rye grass seed.

HAROLD ORCHARD, Hazelhurst Farm, Lintrathen, Man., breeder of Tamworth Swine and S. C. Rhode Island Red poultry. Stock for sale. Eggs in season. Write your requirements.

R. JOHNSTON, Radisson Pure Bred Stock Farm, Radisson, Sask., breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Young bulls and hogs for sale.

FRANK WOODCOCK, Willow Creek Farm, Chater, Man., breeder of pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus Cattle, Clydesdale horses. Young stock for sale.

McKIRDY BROS., Mount Pleasant Stock Farm, Napinka, Man. Breeders and importers of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Stock for sale.

F. MURDOCK, Spring Bank farm, Greenway, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Shropshire Sheep, Poland China Hogs, and Scotch collie Dogs.

COLIN D. REX, Parlington Farm, Elkhorn, Man., breeder of Shorthorns. Herd headed by imported Baron's Pride = 28855 =.

CLYDESDALES, imported and home bred. Traynor Brothers, Meadow Lawn Farm, Condie, Sask.

JOHN TURNER, "Bonnie Brae Stock Farm," breeder of Polled Angus Cattle. Farm one mile west of station, Carroll, Man.

W. H. ENGLISH, Harding, Man., breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Yorkshire pigs. Young stock for sale.

BROWNE BROS., Ellishboro', Sask., breeders of Polled Angus cattle and Berkshire swine. Stock of both for sale.

THOS. JASPER, Roseland Stock Farm, Harding, Man., breeder and importer of Leicester Sheep. Stock for sale.

A. J. MACKAY, Wa-Wa-Dell Farm, Macdonald, Man., breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Leicester sheep. Write wants.

D. SMITH, Gladstone, Man., breeder of Yorkshire Swine, Jersey and Shorthorn cattle. Shire horses and Pekin Ducks.

W. HARDY, Fairview Farm, Roland, Man., breeder of high class Ayrshires, Yorkshires Black Minorca, and White Wyandotte poultry.

BRIER ROSE STOCK FARM, pure bred Berkshires, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Bronze Turkeys. Wm. Curry, Qu'Appelle, Sask.

H. F. CALDWELL, Roslyn Stock Farm, Dauphin, Man., importer and breeder of Shorthorns. Stock for sale at all times.

D. ALLISON, Stronsa Stock Farm, Roland, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Young stock for sale.

JOS. COCKRIFF, Box 13, Holmfild, Man., breeder of high-grade Oxford Down Sheep Ram lambs for sale. Twelve first Killarney 1908.

R. C. HENDERS, Morningside Farm, Culross, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Breeding stock for sale.

JAMES A. COLVIN, Willow Dell Farm, Sedge-wick, Alta., breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires.

RICHARD LEA, Bridge Creek, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Stock for sale.

OSWALD PALMER, Lacombe, Alta., breeder of Hereford cattle. Some choice animals, both sexes, young and old, for sale.

H. W. METCALF, Greenbank Farm, Lacombe, Alta., breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Yorkshire hogs. Young stock for sale.

JAMES D. BROOKS, Plum Coulee, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Poland Chinas.

GEO. GORDON, Muirton Farm, Oak Lake, breeder of Shorthorns. Choice young stock.

T. D. TAYLOR, Mount Pleasant Farm, Minnedosa, Man., Shorthorns and Berkshires.

W. N. CROWELL, Napinka, Man., breeder of Shorthorns. Berkshires. Stock for sale.

GUS. WIGHT, Evergreen Farm, Napinka, Man., breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns.

JOHN SCHARFF, Hartney, Man., breeder of Clydesdale Horses.

P. M. BALLANTINE, Melrose Park Farm, Lacombe, Alta., Herefords and Yorkshires.

P. F. HUNTLEY, Lacombe, Alta., breeder of Hereford cattle.

PEKISKO HEREFORDS, at the ranch of S. M. Mace, Pekisko, Alta.

ADAMSON BROS., Gladstone, Man., breeders of Shorthorns. Young bulls for sale.

J. A. KILLOUGH, Riverside Farm, Pense, Sask., breeder of Yorkshire, Berkshire, and Tamworth swine. 30 pure-bred Berkshire, Yorkshire and Tamworth boars fit for service, for sale.

WM. GRAYSTON, Mount Pleasant, Newdale P.O., Man., breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Young stock for sale. Write.

GEO. ALLISON, Burnbank Stock Farm, Burnbank, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Leicesters. Farm 7 miles from Elkhorn.

JOHN STRACHAN, Up Hill Stock Farm, Crandall, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Yorkshire Swine. Young stock for sale.

JAMES ANDREWS, Poplar View Farm, Carman, Man., Shorthorn breeder. Young male stock for sale.

JOHN TRAQUAIR, Welwyn, Sask., Polled Angus cattle. Stock always for sale. Write me before buying.

I. A. FRASER, Maple Grove Farm, Portage la Prairie, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Swine. Young stock for sale.

JAMES DUTHIE, Melgund Stock Farm, Hartney, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Stock for sale.

A. D. McDONALD, Sunnyside Farm, Napinka, Man., Shorthorns, Berkshires, Yorkshires Young hogs for sale.

GEO. B. GIMBY, Cartwright, Man., breeder of Holsteins. Stock for sale. Six-rowed beardless barley for sale.

DUNFIELD BROS., Dauphin, Man., Ayrshires and White Wyandottes. Young stock for sale at right prices.

McKELVIE & PORTERFIELD, Box 1063, Brandon, Man., breeders of pure bred Aberdeen Angus cattle. Stock from imported sires.

WILD ROSE STOCK FARM, Souris, Man., breeder of Clydesdale Horses. One young stallion rising three for sale. T. H. Perdue.

R. HUNTER & SONS, Maxville, Ont., breeders and importers of Ayrshire cattle. Write us for your wants.

ALEX. D. GAMLEY, Griswold, Man., breeder of Leicester sheep. Write for prices.

K. M. WEBSTER, Cartwright, Man., breeder of Clydesdales. Stock for sale.

GEO. RICHARDSON, Nutana, Sask., breeder of Shorthorns. Bulls for sale.

D. McFARLANE, Oak Lake, Man., breeder of Aberdeen-Angus Cattle.

G. W. ORSER, Wauchope, Sask., Choice Short horns of both sexes for sale.

THOS. McCARTNEY, Longburn, Man., breeder of Ayrshires. Write your wants.

T. R. TODD, Hillview, Man., Shorthorn Cattle and Oxford Sheep. Young stock for sale.

A. H. TRIMBLE, Lone Spruce Farm, Red Deer, Alta., breeder of Ayrshire cattle.

F. J. COLLYER, Welwyn, Sask., breeder Aberdeen Angus. Young stock for sale.

STEEL BROS., Glenboro, Man., breeders of Ayrshire cattle. Young stock for sale.

H. H. KEYS, Maple Avenue Farm, Pense, Sask., Angus cattle. Young stuff for sale.

ALEX. WOOD, Manor Hill Farm, Souris, Man., breeder of Oxford Down Sheep.

W. H. PHILLIPS, Battleford, Sask., breeder of Berkshires. Choice stock for sale.

A. A. D. STEWART, Westbourne, Man., breeders of Shorthorns. Stock for sale.

P. B. McLAREN, Clearwater, Man., breeder of Oxford Down Sheep.

J. J. SPROULE, Meadowlea Stock Farm, Minto, Man., imported Shorthorns. Stock for sale.

C. G. BULSTRODE, Mount Farm, Qu'Appelle, Sask., breeder of Berkshire swine.

P. McDONALD, Virden, Man., breeder Prize winning English Berkshire Swine.

W. V. EDWARDS, Souris, Man., breeder of Berkshires and Jerseys.

HUGH GILMORE, Burnside Stock Farm, Pasqua, Sask., breeder of Clydesdales.

W. T. McPHERSON, Wadena, Sask., breeder of Yorkshire and Berkshire swine.

J. S. RENWICK, Carberry, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Young stock for sale.

FRANK MILBURN, Virden, Man., breeder of large English Berkshires.

E. F. DOBBYN, Riverside Stock Farm, Melita, Man., breeder of Hereford Cattle.

W. P. WILLIAMS, Ft. Saskatchewan, Alta., Shorthorn bulls and heifers for sale.

W. L. McNAIR, Progress Point Farm, Keyes, Man., Shorthorn Cattle. Young stock for sale.

JOHN MATTHEWSON, Virden, Man., breeder of pure bred English Berkshires.

BROWNE BROS., Ellishboro, Sask., breeders of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock for sale.

JOHN C. CROWE, Gilbert Plains, Man., breeder of large English Berkshire and Barred Rocks.

FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM, J. G. Barron, Prop. Carberry, Man. Shorthorn Cattle and Yorkshire swine have made Fairview Farm famous. The breeding animals coming from Fairview have been a prime factor in the improvement of stock in this country. The Shorthorn herd is now headed by Mistletoe Eclipse and Topsman's Duke VII, with Fairview Lad and Scotch Thistle in the junior herd. Imported Yorkshire sires, Some choice heifers for sale.

WALTER JAMES & SONS, Rosser, Man., breeders of Shorthorn Cattle and Yorkshire and Berkshire Swine. For sale four yearling Shorthorn Bulls. Rock bottom prices. Booking orders for spring Pigs.

ROBERT REID, Forrest Station, Man., breeder of Percherous. Stock by noted prize winners for sale. Port de Vendome, Champion, Brandon Winter and Summer Fairs, at head of stud.

MORTSON BROS., Brandon, Man., have Yorkshire hogs for sale, young and old, both sexes. Showed grand champion Brandon Fair. Prices according to quality of animal selected.

WM. CHALMERS, Brandon, Man., will offer no Bulls at the Brandon sale this year. A few for private sale at reduced prices. Prospective buyers met and returned. A quantity of clean Mensury Barley for sale.

J. S. GIBSON, Morden, Man., breeder of Clydesdales, Shorthorns, (Royal Sittouty No. 57924 head of herd). Special value in high-class B.P. Rocks. Write early, all for sale.

A. D. HAMPTON, Hayfield, Manitoba, breeder of Leicester Sheep. Showed champion ewe, 5 firsts, 2 seconds, 1 third at 1908 Brandon Fair. Stock for sale from imported sires.

W. SWITZER, Box 1076, Brandon, Man., breeder of Improved Yorkshires. Young stock of both sexes for sale. Prices according to age.

P. A. SWITZER, Maple Leaf Farm, Lacombe, Alta., breeder of Clydesdale horses, Shorthorn cattle and Berkshire hogs. Reasonable terms and inspection invited.

JERSEY CATTLE,—Old Basing Farm, three miles east of Red Deer, Alta., C. A. Julian Sharman, proprietor. Correspondence and inspection invited.

JOHN ALSTON, Lake View Farm, Prince Albert, Sask., breeder of Ayrshire cattle, Shropshire sheep and Berkshire hogs. Young stock for sale.

THOS. SANDERSON, Evergreen Farm, Holland, Man., breeder of Shorthorns, Shropshire Sheep, Yorkshire Pigs and S.C. Brown Leg hogs. Write for prices.

J. A. NICOLL, Rossendale, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Yorkshire Swine. A choice lot of pigs for sale now.

G. LESS FERGUSON, Avondale Stock Farm, Souris, Man., breeder of Shorthorns, Clydesdales and Berkshires. Young stock for sale.

W. J. TREGILLUS, Calgary, Alta., breeder and importer of Holstein-Friesian cattle.

Sixty Clydesdales and Shorthorns for Sale

10 exceedingly large young Bulls, in fact the best quality I ever raised, sired by the great Golden Drop Stock Bull "Royal Pilgrim." Show females of all ages. Clydesdales mares and fillies some imported; a grand entire coming 2; sired by King's Heir—Apply to PURVES THOMSON, Maple Shade Farm, Purves P.O., Man.

The Maples Shorthorns

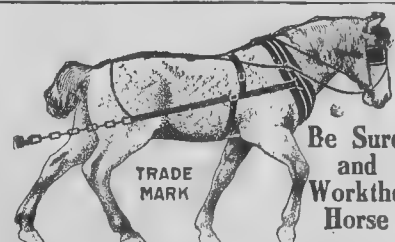
We have still the bulk of our herd of Scotch Shorthorns, and will sell them at very low prices to close out the herd at an early date. The breeding and quality of this herd is the equal of any in the country. Write, or better still, come and see them. Bergen Station C.P.R. 1 1/2 miles, Winnipeg 6 miles. Will meet parties if notified.

H. O. AYEAST, - Mount Royal P.O.

W. J. McCOMB, Beresford, Man.

Importer and Breeder of
RED POLLED CATTLE

"The Farmer's Cow"
Herd headed by Major Bragg, No. 16502, champion at four state fairs last year. Stock of all ages for sale.



HE CAN WORK EVERY DAY

If you use Bickmore's Gall Cure your team can work right along and be cured of Saddle and Harness Galls, Chafes, Rope Burns, Cuts, Scratches, Grease Heel, etc. while in harness. The more work the quicker the cure.

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is the standard Remedy for all these and similar troubles. Is excellent for Mange and Sore Teats in cows. Above trade mark is on every box. For sale by dealers. Money refunded if it fails. Sample and Horse Book every farmer should read 10c.

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Herd headed by Jil, Stamford. This bull won 2nd at the Dominion Fair, Calgary, and first at Brandon Fair, 1908. Several bulls the get of my champion bull Allis, (in.p.) for sale.

Improved Yorkshire Pigs, all ages.

Dalmeny Strain Barred Plymouth Rocks. Pens headed by the first and second prize Cockerels at Provincial Poultry Show Regina, 1909. Eggs for sale.

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Choice young stock of both sexes from prize winning cows, and sired by the Golden Fame bull KING EDWARD VII, 40369—for sale.

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I have another good shipment of Clydesdales from Scotland. All visitors welcome. See these animals before purchasing elsewhere, as prices will be found defying competition—business conducted personally.

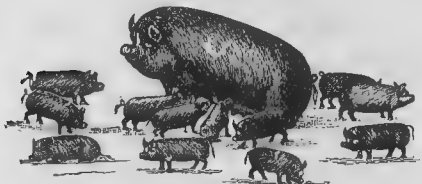
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The Gold Standard Herd



Of REGISTERED BERKSHIRES are still leading. I have a few spring pigs still for sale and a number of my best sows are bred for August and September litters, and I am booking orders for pigs from these litters now.

J. A. MCGILL, Neepawa, Man.

WM. C. SWANSTON

Glenburn Farm, Pense, Sask.

Breeder of High Class Clydesdales

Also dealer in Percherons. Stock of all ages for sale.

J. C. POPE,

REGINA STOCK FARM,

REGINA, SASK.

Breeder of Ayrshire Cattle and Improved Yorkshire Swine

Stock of both Sexes and all ages for sale.

HEREFORD BULLS

The best of Breeding and Quality by Anxiety and Shadland bred bulls. Also cows and heifers of attractive merit

FOR SALE

We can suit you in breeding, quality and price, and ask you to see our stock or write for particulars.

FENTON BROS.

SOLSGIRTH, - MAN.

colts and we sometimes yield when the filly is well developed for her age, but, taking all things into consideration, do not believe it pays. This is our experience, and trust what we have said in this important matter, will prove of some benefit to others."

OPINIONS FROM THE STATES.

J. B. McMillan, manager of the Lakewood Farm Percheron Stud at Rock Rapids, Iowa, writes:—"We breed all of our mares at two years old, excepting now and then one that is somewhat undersized. It does not seem to retard the growth in any way, and, if anything, seems to make them better brood mares. Nearly all the breeders in the States breed their mares at this age and we have always advised it."

LETTER FROM MCLAY BROS.

McLay Bros., Janesville, Wisconsin, write:—"Ordinarily there is nothing to be gained by breeding an animal at an immature age, and especially is this so in the equine family where size and constitution are such a consideration. Some breeders of dairy cattle claim that the milking qualities are improved by the breeding of heifers at an immature age and such is quite generally practiced, but size is here not so essential."

"While it might take a number of generations to pronouncedly affect the size by this method, nevertheless it also takes the same number of generations to make any pronounced improvement, so, especially in horse-breeding we must guard every point gained carefully, as it is always easier to retrograde than to go forward. There is no man more optimistic, seemingly, than the horse-breeder. With all his previous disappointments, he goes on apparently believing that the next mating will produce only the good qualities of the ancestors without any of the bad. Optimism is a good thing but it will not change the immutable laws of nature, and should not be allowed to pervert good judgment, in allowing us to take too many risks along this line."

"And the immediate risk also, in breeding two-year olds is somewhat greater. We know that there is no kind of live stock that increases so slowly as horses, none that are so uncertain of producing a live offspring every year, and no female with which there is so much danger as the mare. Also, a filly foaling at three years, will generally miss the following year, the best that can be done. This is because nature knows best, and wills it so. Where this is not the case, there is liable to be such a drain upon the dam as to result in permanent injury to her. While there may be certain cases where we may seem to meet with opposite results, nevertheless this is the tendency, generally, and only for special reasons would we breed a filly at two years old."

FROM A PERCHERON IMPORTER.

Geo. W. Souers & Sons, Huntingdon, Ind., write:—"As to the breeding of young mares, will say that we find in the purchase of mares in Europe, the two-year old ones are nearly always bred. We can see no reason why a mare that is well formed and shows that she would make a good breeder should not be bred at that age."

FAVORS BREEDING AT TWO.

W. E. Pritchard, importer and breeder of Percheron and Shire horses, Ottawa, Ill., writes:—"I have had a good many years of experience and observation and have this to say: If fillies are of good size and well developed I always breed them and the results have been very satisfactory. I have never lost a filly bred at two years old in foaling. There is one thing, however, that must not be omitted if it meets with success. This is that a filly suckling a foal at three years old should be fed a grain ration twice a day throughout the entire time that she nurses her foal. This should be done no matter how good the grass is. The ration should be liberal enough to keep her growing and in nice flesh. If this is done, the growth of the filly will not be retard-

ed, she will raise a magnificent foal, and become a good milker. If this treatment cannot be given mares of that age, I would not recommend their being bred until they are older."

The Western Stock Growers' Association.

The annual meeting of the Western Stock Growers' Association was held again this year in Medicine Hat on May 13. The meeting, while not largely attended, was an important one and a number of resolutions were submitted and passed. Officers for the coming year were elected as follows:

President—Walter Huckvale, Medicine Hat; First Vice-Pres.—Geo. Lane, Brooks; Second Vice-Pres.—A. E. Cross, Calgary. Committee—P. Burns and W. R. Hull, Bow River; H. H. Harris and A. J. McLean, Lethbridge; H. Eckford and J. S. Brown, High River; J. Lineham, Lineham; A. P. Day and W. A. Taylor, Medicine Hat; E. H. Maunsell and H. M. Hatfield, Pincher Creek; A. B. McDonald and G. Pemberton, Willow Creek; A. J. Day and D. J. Wylie, Maple Creek.

REPORT OF BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

The time of the convention was taken up principally with hearing the report of the board of management and the discussion on same. The report for the year ending April 30 follows:

"At the last meeting a resolution was passed dealing with the necessity for properly organized inspection of hides in the following terms: 'Whereas there is no check at present upon brands of cattle killed in slaughter-houses, this association urges most emphatically upon the government the need there exists for the institution of a hide ordinance. We would point out that such a law making it necessary for all hides to be inspected before they are shipped out of the country or destroyed was formerly in force in the Northwest Territories and has recently been adopted by the Government of Saskatchewan. We would respectfully request that a law be adopted, making it compulsory that before any hides are sold or shipped they shall be inspected and recorded, and we would suggest that if such a law is not applicable to the whole province, it shall be made so to those parts particularly affected, and we would further suggest that it be made illegal for any person other than a butcher to sell beef without first producing the hide for inspection.'

"Resolutions of a similar nature to this have been adopted by this Association at its annual meetings for the last four or five years, and at a meeting of the Executive Committee held in Calgary last November the necessity for such legislation was again impressed upon the Government. At our meeting in Medicine Hat a year ago it will be remembered that we were honored with the presence of the Premier of Alberta and of the Ministers of Agriculture and Public Works. Advantage was taken of their visit to bring several matters to their attention, amongst others, this question of hide inspection. Hon. Dr. Rutherford, after listening with apparent care to our appeal for legislation in this connection, requested that a synopsis of the matter be forwarded to him at Edmonton, when he and his colleagues would give it their attention. This was carried out by the Secretary in due course, and an official acknowledgement was received, and there the matter ended. A system of hide inspection is now, and has been for some time, in operation in the province of Saskatchewan, and it is difficult to understand why such a system is workable in Saskatchewan and not in Alberta. If there is good reason for such a law in Saskatchewan there is equally good reason, probably better, for a similar one in Alberta, for range conditions still prevail to a much greater extent in the latter

Bog Spavin

Cure the lameness and remove the bunch without scarring the horse—have the part locking just as it did before the blemish came.

Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid) is a special remedy for soft and semi-solid blemishes—Bog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Splint, Curb, Capped Hock, etc. It is neither a liniment nor a simple blister, but a remedy unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't be imitated. Easy to use, only a little required, and your money back if it ever fails.

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describes and illustrates all kinds of blemishes and gives you the information you ought to have before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy. Mailed free if you write.

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Sunnyslope Shorthorns

I am offering Cows, Heifers and a few Young bulls.

JOHN RAMSAY, Priddis, Alta

PLAINVIEW STOCK FARM



Shorthorns, Cotswolds and Berkshires constantly on hand, of all ages and choicest quality.—F. W. Brown & Sons, Proprietors, Box 68, Portage la Prairie, Man.

JERSEY BULLS FOR SALE

Dentonia's Merry Bahar, herd header, four years old and an excellent stock getter, must be disposed of to prevent inbreeding. Also a young Dentonia-bred bull. W. F. Cameron, Strathcona, Alta.

Melrose Stock Farm

SOLD OUT OF SHEEP

SIX BULL CALVES and a few HEIFER CALVES for Sale.

FIVE STALLIONS from one to three years old.

GEORGE RANKIN & SONS, Hamiota, Man.

Island Park Herefords

One choice heifer with heifer calf at foot, and Champion Princess Calf by Victor. Bulls always for sale.

J. A. CHAPMAN, Beresford, Man.

PINE GROVE STOCK FARM

BREEDERS OF

High-Class Scotch Shorthorns
Choice Shropshire Sheep
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province than they do in the former.

"At the last meeting a resolution was adopted urging the government to renew the payment of wolf bounty, and it was personally pointed out to the members of the Government who were present that the laying aside of a certain sum to be used in the paying of wolf and coyote bounties had the effect of rapidly using the whole amount up, owing to the greater number of coyote scalps presented for the bounty. While not denying the damage done by coyotes, it cannot be compared with that done by timber wolves, and it appealed to us as most desirable that the bounty on timber wolves, at any rate, should be always obtainable, and for this reason that separate amounts should be laid aside by the Government for the payment of wolf and coyote bounties, each class of animal to be paid out of its own fund, thereby obviate the possibility of the coyotes rapidly appropriating the whole of the fund to the exclusion of the timber wolves, the latter being rarer and much more difficult to kill, and consequently being presented for bounty much less frequently than coyotes. The Premier seemed to consider this a good plan and on the 8th of September, last, instructions were sent to the various inspectors to continue the payment of bounty on timber wolves under the regulations adopted in December, 1907, and on 1st January last the payment of bounties on coyotes was also re-adopted. The only suggestion we have to make in this connection is that the bounty on timber wolves should be increased from \$10.00 to \$15.00, for if the death of a coyote is worth \$1, then the death of a timber wolf would certainly be cheap at \$15, and that such bounty should apply to grown wolves and that the bounty of \$5 on wolf pups should be reinstated.

"At the last annual meeting, the following resolution was adopted: 'Whereas the cattle ranching industry, which is one of the largest industries in the prairie provinces, is in danger of extinction through the unsatisfactory tenure of the existing grazing leases, it is the opinion of this convention that it is desirable and necessary for the sake of this important industry that grazing leases of a longer and irrevocable tenure be granted in the Southeast corner of Alberta and the Southwest portion of Saskatchewan.'

"Copies of this resolution were forwarded to the responsible ministers at Ottawa, but with no favorable result as far as we are aware.

"At a meeting of the Executive Committee held in Calgary last November the following resolution was adopted and forwarded to the Alberta Government:

"Whereas it is reported attempts are to be made to induce the Government to have a herd law placed upon the statute book and brought into force in various districts, this Committee strongly urges upon the Government the hardship that such action would work on stockmen. We urgently beg to point out that such a law would be absolutely fatal to the stock industry. We further respectfully beg to point out that the working of the laws governing pound districts are greatly abused, one instance having occurred where range cattle were driven a distance of eight miles into a town pound. We therefore strongly urge that no general action be taken in this line without an opportunity being given to this Association to express the views of those interested in stock raising.

"When acknowledging this resolution, the Minister of Agriculture pointed out as regards the Herd Law, that as it now stands it can only be put in force on the application of the majority of the residents in any four townships. So far there does not appear to have been any attempt to have this herd law put into operation in new districts.

"At the committee meeting referred to, the following resolution was also adopted:

"That whereas there now exists a tax of one and a quarter cents per acre levied upon all leased land, a percentage of which is applied as a

University Tax, this Executive Committee respectfully begs to urge that in so taxing land, lease holders are being taxed for land they do not own, and in many cases the land so leased is used as a public grazing land by others than the lease-holder. We further respectfully beg to urge that the leases are obtained for the purposes of using the grass for the grazing of stock, but this does not prevent any person obtaining permits to cut hay on the area so leased, so that the lease-holder does not even have entire control of the grass, and in view of these facts we respectfully urge that this tax bears unfairly upon a small section of the community, and is therefore discriminatory and should be repealed and arrears of taxes remitted.

No action has been taken.

"Continuing the work of previous years, the Executive Committee employed Mr. J. C. Patterson as stock inspector at Winnipeg for the seven months commencing 1st June last. If ever it has been necessary to have a competent stockman in Winnipeg it was most particularly so last year. Many cattle that had been scattered during the winter of 1906 were not gathered during the following year, but a systematic attempt was made to clean up the strays last year, and in the neighborhood of 1,000 animals passed through Mr. Patterson's hands last year. The work devolving on him in connection with the examination of these cattle was very heavy. At the meeting of the Executive Committee held immediately following the last annual meeting it was decided that a charge of ten per cent. should be made for all strays handled by the Association's officials which did not belong to members of this association. The reason for this was that it was felt that the association had for years been dipping into its own pocket for the good of the general stock-owning public, and that it was about time any stockman who received benefits from this organization without becoming a member should pay for it. This rule was accordingly carried out with the result that a sum of \$1,725 accrued to the funds of the association. Nearly all who were affected appear to recognize the justice of the rule and out of hundreds benefitted and so charged, only five or six raised any objection.

"While the shipping of strays that occurred last year was in many ways a great benefit to their respective owners, it should be an easy matter to make it more so. Last year, in the case of the great majority of strays shipped, they were bought and paid for by the shipper at whatever price he thought was proper, he taking his chances on a profit or loss. A better way would be for all strays to be sold at their actual market value and deduct from the proceeds whatever sum should be decided upon as proper for shipping expenses. As regards the charge of ten per cent. made by this association, the Executive consider it quite fair and proper to make some charge for non-members. Whether it is desirable or necessary to continue the charge at ten per cent. is a matter for consideration.

"Last fall a considerable amount of hard work fell to the lot of Mr. Stevens, the Live Stock Commissioner for the Alberta government, in endeavoring to organize a representation to the Board of Railway Commissioners in connection with some complaints regarding the C. P. R. in its relation to the cattle shipping industry. These complaints did not originate in any way from this association, and although the Secretary was appealed to to associate himself with others in presenting the matters to the Railway Board, it was thought wise not to acquiesce in such an arrangement. We understand that most of the matters giving rise to the complaints were straightened out without the assistance of the Railway Board.

"During the Dominion Exhibition at Calgary last summer, the Minister of Agriculture for the Province of Alberta, at a meeting of the stockmen and others interested in the beef

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To protect credit buyers from exorbitant prices, charged by discriminating retailers, we will accept notes from responsible parties, payable November 1st, at only 4 per cent added to our low cash price, which we quote for this season, F.O.B. Winnipeg as follows:—

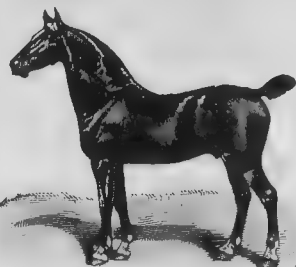
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industry, appointed a committee to
examine into and report upon the
feasibility of establishing throughout
the Dominion a complete system of
meat chilling, packing and exporting.
The committee consisted of six, of
whom Mr. Mathews, the secretary of
this association, was one. The com-
mittee's report was published last
January, and contains a great deal of
valuable information and is well
worthy the perusal of anyone inter-
ested in the stock industry."

DISCUSSION.

The discussion which followed the
reading of this report occupied con-
siderable time. There were various
opinions expressed regarding the
shipment of strays. While there was
some objection to the payment of
the ten per cent, it was pointed out
that the great majority of ranchers,
not members of the Association,
were very grateful for such service
rendered.

Livestock Commissioner Stevens
stated that there had been frequent
consultations at Edmonton regarding
the selling of strays. Considerable
difficulty was experienced in getting
the different interests to harmonize.
There was the small and the large
rancher, the farmer, and those who
did not brand their cattle at all. The
interest which had the largest re-
presentation, as a rule, was the in-
terest which could make itself felt in
any legislative body. According to
law, no shipper had any right to take
up a stray animal, and the govern-
ment had no right to authorize this.
The best thing to do under the cir-
cumstances was for the secretary to
collect the experiences and opinions
of the various ranchers on this ques-
tion and keep constantly in touch
with the authorities at Edmonton,
supplying all information possible to
the representatives in the local House
from the ranching districts. At pres-
ent animals bearing an indistinct
brand could not be sold unless the
services of an expert were called in,
and this cost money.

RESOLUTIONS

A number of resolutions were in-
troduced at the afternoon session as
follows:

WOLF BOUNTY.

Moved by E. H. Maunsell, Pincher
Creek, and seconded by H. M. Hat-
field, Pincher Creek: "That this As-
sociation desires to place on record
its appreciation of the Alberta Gov-
ernment's action in renewing the
bounty on timber wolves. We re-
spectfully suggest that the amount
of such bounty now being paid, viz.,
\$10 on grown wolves and \$1 on
pups, is not, in our opinion, sufficient.
Timber wolves are notoriously cun-
ning and are most difficult to cap-
ture, whereas the damage they do is
almost beyond computation. There-
fore be it resolved that the Govern-
ment be memorialized to increase the
bounties payable on timber wolves to
\$15 on grown animals and \$5 on
pups as formerly paid." Carried.

COMPULSORY HIDE INSPECTION.

Moved by W. R. Hull, Calgary,
seconded by Mr. Maunsell: "Where-
as at the last annual meeting of this
association a discussion took place in
the presence of the Premier of Al-
berta and the Minister of Agriculture
of the Province as to the desirability
and necessity of having legislation
introduced making it compulsory
that all hides must be inspected be-
fore they are shipped or otherwise
disposed of, and whereas this asso-
ciation was under the impression
that both the Ministers present at
that meeting expressed themselves as
favorable to such a law, and where-
as no legislation making such inspec-
tion of hides compulsory has yet
been introduced: Therefore be it re-
solved that in the opinion of this as-
sociation there is urgent need of a
law making it compulsory that all
hides, before being shipped or other-
wise disposed of, shall be inspected
and a record taken of the brands on
same. And, further, that before any
beef is exposed for sale other than
in a butcher shop in any city, town
or village, the hide of the animal must

be produced and an inspection made
of the same."

President Huckvale pointed out the
vital importance of such legislation
to the ranchers. The question had
been discussed on many occasions,
but the Association had never yet
been able to get the government to
see eye to eye with it. He asked
Livestock Commissioner Stevens to
express his opinions.

Mr. Stevens said that while the
Minister was in favor of the legisla-
tion asked, the butchers and tanners
held that it would spoil the winter
hide business. They said it was very
hard to distinguish the brands after
the hide was dry. The present sys-
tem in Saskatchewan and Montana,
whereby the hide was exposed,
seemed to work very well. Because
of the objections raised in the farm-
ing districts, no action had been
taken. The minister was anxious to
meet the wishes of the ranchers, but
the vast majority of the members
were from farming districts and were
opposed to the change. If some one
who was an expert in brand reading
were on the scene to meet the objec-
tions, the ranchers might get more
favorable action taken and be able to
overcome the objection which was
raised that by the proposed legisla-
tion one hide would be made to do
duty to sell half a dozen carcasses.

It was suggested that if the hide
were punched it could not be brought
in a second time. Mr. Stevens urged
the hardship of making a man come
many miles into town to expose the
hide of a beast he had killed in
threshing time. He thought that if
the proposed new regulation was
made to cover only the carcasses
sold in cities, towns and villages and
did not include those who cut up and
sold to neighbors, it might receive
favorable consideration.

A. P. Day, Medicine Hat, said there
was not much kicking about the man
who only stole one or two cattle to
kill for himself, but the chap whom
the ranchers wanted to get after was
the man who was taking the beef
off the range by the wagon-load. Men
who had no beef cattle to sell the
buyers could yet apparently do a fine
business in the city all winter by
bringing in carcasses. If these men
had to bring in the hide with the
carcase then the law could get them.

Lawrence Sexton, Medicine Lodge,
contended, in answer to Mr. Stevens'
statement that the brands became in-
distinguishable when the hide was
dry, stated that he could read any
brand on the fleshy side of the hide.
It was no hardship for a man who
killed his own beef to bring in the
hide.

The Live Stock Commissioner sub-
mitted that the arguments which he
had presented were simply the ones
brought up by the members of the
Legislature. His suggestions would
not have much weight if there was a
member whose constituency's inter-
ests were against the suggestions.
His advice to the association was to
present its own arguments to the
House and maintain persistent de-
mands on the part of the ranchers,
when no doubt their requests would
be complied with in so far as they did
not conflict with other interests.
Personally, he could see no objection
to compelling the hides to be in-
spected of beef exposed for sale in
the towns and villages.

Across the border the law com-
pelled a man to take the hide along
with the beef when he sold. No hon-
est man could raise any objection to
that. In Saskatchewan the ordinance
imposed a fine on any man who
tried to sell beef without the hide.

Mr. Stevens mentioned another ob-
jection—that a general inspection of
hides would necessitate the residence
of an inspector in every township
and even then it might be difficult to
catch him at home. This was the
only part of the country from which
the demand came for inspection. It
was never heard of in the north. He
advised that some method be thought
of to avoid the appointment of an
almost unlimited number of inspec-
tors, and stated plainly that if the
ranchers could not obtain members
in the House to champion their

Lump Jaw



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cure Lump Jaw was

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ment, with years of success back of it,
known to be a cure and guaranteed to
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capped hock and it bothered her when
speeding very much. It seemed impos-
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until I was told to buy "Save-the-Horse."
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I ever used. I took it off with one bottle.
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it cured her. I started her fifteen times
over half mile track and was second in
2.15. She would not have gone a race but
for your "Save-the-Horse."

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may have a bunch or bruise on his
Ankle, Hock, Stifle, Knee or Throat.

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horse up. No blister, no hair gone.
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highest market value on
consignment or direct
purchase. Sacks and quo-
tations furnished on applica-
tion.

WM. GRAHAM, 120 George St., Toronto, Ont.

cause the legislation asked for would not be passed.

The motion was carried.

GRAZING LEASES.

Moved by J. F. Day, Medicine Hat, seconded by Mr. Sexton: "Whereas this Association at its last annual meeting passed a resolution memorializing the Dominion Government to grant grazing leases of a longer and irrevocable tenure; and whereas no action has yet been taken along the lines suggested: Therefore this association begs again to bring to the attention of the Dominion Government the urgent necessity existing for leases of such a nature and would respectfully suggest that the strip of the country from the international boundary line to the northern boundary line of township 5, between range 26, west of the 3rd Meridian, and range 7, west of the 4th Meridian, should be set aside and reserved for stock grazing." Carried.

OPPOSED TO THE PRESENT TAX.

Moved by A. B. McDonald, Claresholm, seconded by A. E. Cross, Calgary: "That this association again wishes to place itself on record that the present tax imposed on all lands not comprised in any school district is unfair and harmful to the stock industry and we would urge that if it

cost of inspecting and advertising as there were for cattle sold when the brand was indistinguishable.

Manitoba's Pure Bred Cattle Sale.

The Cattle Breeders' Association of Manitoba held its fifth annual sale in Brandon on May 27. The lateness of the season was responsible for the rather small attendance of farmers, but in spite of this, those wanting cattle were there and prices generally ruled good. Every animal, excepting one, that was entered was sold, those not going at public auction being sold at private treaty. Had the sale been held two weeks later, a larger crowd would no doubt have been present. The management had considered a postponement of the sale to a later date on account of the lateness of the season, but it was found inadvisable to do so. The 33 animals sold averaged \$100.30, as against \$113.37 at the Saskatchewan bull sale and \$106 at Calgary. Two animals sold for \$175 each, and in spite of the seeding not having all been completed there was a fair crowd of buyers and the sale was a success. The following are the prices paid:

SHORTHORNS

Name of Animal	Owner	Buyer	Price
Fairview Lad	Jno. Shields, Brandon	W. H. Bird, Elva	\$175
The Reeve	Evan McIvor, Routledge	A. D. McDonald, Napinka	60
Norval	A. J. McKay, Macdonald	Jno. McLean, Brandon	60
Ivanhoe	" "	Jno. Stott, Oak Lake	150
Virginia	" "	H. F. Hammersley, Radisson	105
Robin Adair	J. Maxwell, Ninga	Wm. Graham, File Hills	80
Royal Lustre IV	R. L. Lang, Oak Lake	T. W. Gibson, Belmont	165
Crested Wave	G. L. Ferguson, Souris	Wm. Graham	60
Right of Way	" "	Henderson Bros., Wawauesia	65
Baron Lennox	Jas. Ewing, Elkhorn	T. L. Orchard, Brandon	65
Alexander Chief III	O. Dunn, Alexander	E. Shingfield, Alexander	60
George of Willow Park	Fred Chesley, Alexander	T. S. Matheson, Brandon	65
Windsor's Heir	F. E. Conner, Deloraine	Wm. Graham	100
Red Cherry	H. Armstrong, Forrest	A. McMeans, Alexander	120
Ramsden's Pride	Geo. Allison, Burnbank	Angus McVicar, Otterbourne	90
Maid of Elysee III	J. G. Washington, Ninga	J. Webster, Miniota	75
Violet Best	" "	W. H. Bird	95
Prince Royal of Selkirk	Sir Wm. Van Horne	Geo. Bell, Deloraine	175
Redman	A. A. Titus, Napinka	W. J. Charters, Holland	60
Sultan	R. Tolton, Oak Lake	W. S. Hunter, Pendeunis	70
Royal Windsor	" "	Wm. Graham	120
Scotia	R. B. Thompson, Beresford	Alex. Porter, Alexander	80
Brandon Duke	R. Snaith, Brandon	A. Chadborn, Keaton	170
Royal Lustre III	H. H. Simpson, Beresford	Wm. Graham	120
Victor XII	J. J. Sproule, Minto	T. Rea, Dunrea	75
Village King	J. S. Renwick, Carberry	Wm. Graham	95
Spicy Roan	" "	W. Jackson, Holland	125

HEREFORDS

Melita's Pride	E. F. Dobbys, Melita	Wm. Graham	75
Prospector	" "	R. Booth, Duurea	95

ABERDEEN ANGUS

Hector	Donald MacFarlane, Oak Lake	R. T. Roddick, Brandon	95
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is necessary to raise a fund for educational or other purposes it should be done by placing a tax per head on all cattle shipped or slaughtered for consumption, by which all stock-owners would pay according to the size of their herds and not only the few as at present."

The President thought it most unfair to select any one class on which to impose this tax. He did not see why the rancher should pay to the university fund, rather than the merchant or the lawyer. In his opinion it was a discriminatory tax.

The mover of the motion said that while he felt sure that the ranchers did not want to shirk taxation, yet the feeling was against being selected specially to contribute in this manner. If a man leased land he had to pay the tax, whereas his neighbor, who had no lease and allowed his cattle to run at large on other man's lease-holds, got off scot free. The resolution was carried.

A motion was also passed requesting the Alberta Government to publish the brands of stray cattle which have been sold and for which no owner has been found. Commissioner Stevens also informed the Association as to the measure of protection given stock raisers by the government. If the brand of a stray was not legible the finder had to notify the government. Then a competent inspector was sent to examine the brand. If the brand was legible then a Justice of the Peace examined it to see that it tallied with the description before it was sold. There were just as many complaints received by the Department about the

Some Alberta Steers.

The Alberta Homestead says:—Mr. Moricall, of Pleasant Valley, near Tees, recently sold two carloads of fat steers for 5 cents per lb. Mr. Duncan Anderson, when in Alberta a few weeks ago, in company with Mr. W. F. Puffer, made a special trip from Lacombe to see these animals and stated that he could pick out six head and conscientiously say that they were six head of the best steers he ever saw. He also stated that they were the best carload lot he ever saw. Some of these steers were estimated to weigh 1600 lbs. The big ones averaged 1530 lbs., the two-year olds 1125 and the cows 1400 lbs. each. They sold for 5 cents, 4½ cents, and 4 cents respectively, so the older ones made \$76.50 each, the two-year olds \$50.62, and the cows \$56 each. Nelson Morris, of Chicago, was the buyer. There were 48 head, thirty-four three and four-year olds, eight two-year olds and six cows. They had been fed for only 100 days.

Stray Mare.

Strayed on my premises, S.E. 10-22-7-3 one bay mare, white face, both hind feet white, invisible brand on right shoulder, weight about 1400. Owner can have same by proving property and paying expenses. Thos. A. Kent, Brycetown, Sask.



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STOP AND FIGURE WHAT YOUR LOSSES WOULD BE

The screenings are valuable for feeding purposes and the foul seeds can be used for fuel. Hundreds of thousands of dollars are lost to farmers every year on account of freight and dockage. The monopolies get this profit that rightly belongs to the farmer. IT IS TIME TO WAKE UP and demand that threshers shall equip their machines to properly clean the grain when it is being threshed. YOU ARE INTERESTED. Drop us a post card asking for Booklet.

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Time to Breed Mares.

A Saskatchewan subscriber asks for information about the proper time for trying mares, and wants to know how soon they may be bred after foaling.

The proper time at which to breed mares after foaling is a question that has never been settled and probably never will be, definitely. Good horse-men differ in their opinions, in fact mares vary so much in this respect that it is most difficult to lay down any general rule. There is no class of live stock in which there are so many exceptions to any rules which may be held as being correct as there are in the case of breeding mares. The great majority of stallion men try their mares on the ninth day after foaling. Many mares will go out of heat on the ninth day and some claim that if a mare has done well from the time of foaling, she should be bred on the eighth day. Some mares are very unnatural. An occasional mare will take the horse in four or five days after foaling and conceive all right while others will wait longer and then if not bred will not come in again the whole season. The period of heat lasts around about ten days, and rarely less than seven. From the "Horse Book" we take the following:

"A mare bred on the ninth day (or thereabout) after foaling will quite generally conceive, but there is wide difference of opinion as to the proper day on which a mare should be returned to the horse to be tried. Authorities never have agreed as to this and probably never will. Mares differ greatly in the recurrence of their periods of heat, though not so much so as to render a general rule impossible. Each man should size up the condition of his mare with relation to, returning her, but the weight of authority is in favor of around the eighteenth day, then the twenty-fifth and the thirty-second. She should have these three chances to take the horse before being considered safely settled. If conception has taken place the attentions of the horse in the teasing process will not cause the impregnation to fail."

Points of the Hock.

There is perhaps no one part of a horse more important than the hock. "A good hock means a good horse" may be taken literally, and the contrary is equally true, for no matter how good a body an animal may have, if his hocks are bad he will not only not sell high but he will not be able to give the highest degree of service. A government bulletin dealing with the examination of this part of a horse's anatomy gives some very apt suggestions in the following paragraphs.

The hock joint corresponds to the heel of a man and is a very complicated affair. It is composed of six bones placed in two rows, one above the other. This joint supports the bones of the ankle and forms the center of the chief movements of the feet. The hock should be straight as viewed from either the side or the rear. In some fast horses the hocks are turned in slightly (cow-hock). If the hocks turn outward, that is, open behind, it will greatly reduce the speed, but this is of slight importance in the draft horse. The hock should be neatly outlined, clean, wide, thick, and well directed. This joint, like the knee, is subject to many diseases and blemishes. The skin should be carefully examined for cracks inside of the joint, also for scars on the rear and outside. The latter may indicate viciousness, either as a runaway or as a kicker, and this may well be assumed until the contrary is proven.

The upper back part of the hock is often the site of dropsical swellings, known as capped hock. It does not cause lameness, but the deformity is well marked, and consequently lessens the commercial value of the animal. If it be of mild form due to the animal standing in the stable for

a long time, it will promptly disappear with exercise.

There are many bursae that supply the tendons and joint with synovial fluid. Some of these may be distended and produce various forms of enlargement. A large bursa is situated above and behind the hock in the space known as the hollows. It furnishes the synovia for the large tendon. This may become distended either on the outside or inside, or both. When pressure upon the outside of the hock causes fluctuation to pass through to the inside, the condition is known as thoroughpin. The enlargement on the outside usually remains small, but that upon the inside may attain enormous proportions. Thoroughpin seldom causes lameness, but is a deformity and a blemish. The distension of the bursae found at the lower part and usually in front of the hock is known as bog spavin. This differs from thoroughpin only in location. Bog spavin may cause lameness when the swelling becomes quite large or the tissue undergoes degeneration. This is of rather common occurrence in the young draft horse and many cases recover without treatment. The bog spavin is a serious blemish and an unsoundness.

Sometimes the large vein crossing the front of the hock becomes varicose and produces an enlargement in practically the same region as bog spavin. This form is known as blood spavin. These two conditions are often confused. The blood spavin produces essentially the same blemish and should be considered an unsoundness.

The hock is also subject to bone diseases. One of these produces an enlargement situated on the back part, which may be near the end of the heel bone, near the joint, or at some place intermediate between these two points. This is known as a curb. At first it is soft and painful if lameness be present; later the bone becomes hardened and is enlarged and the lameness disappears. This condition is an unsoundness.

The inflammatory condition of the lower and internal part of the hock is usually known as a spavin or a jack. It involves the upper end of the canon bone and some of the small bones that are in the first row. The inflammation produces an enlargement at the lower inside portion of the hock, which may be of variable size, ranging from one large enough to be seen at some distance to one so small that it can scarcely be felt with the fingers. It is always a grave trouble and is likely to cause chronic lameness. In aggravated cases a number of the bones of the joint will become united. There are some cases that make an apparent recovery when treated early and may be considered to be serviceably sound.

When a spavin occurs on the outside of the hock, it is often called a jarde or wrap. A bony tumor in this location does not lead to such serious trouble as that occurring upon the inside, as it usually yields readily to treatment. It causes a blemish that is comparable to that of the splint; in fact, the splint may be present in about the same region or, perhaps, a little lower down. The remaining diseases of the hind leg are the same as those that occur in the foreleg, and the examination should be conducted in the same manner.

A stitch in time on the ripped harness will save the proverbial nine a good many times over.

In putting a cement floor in the stable, be sure and remember that it is to be finished rough, not smooth; otherwise the animals will be sure to slip and be hurt.

Is the stallion that you intend to patronize enrolled by the provincial department of agriculture, and is the owner honestly meeting the demands of the law? If he is "crooked" in this respect, how can you have confidence in his personal representations regarding his horse?

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The Mother.

She was so tired of toil, of every-
thing,
Save loving those who needed all her
love;
Her heart was like the golden heart
of spring,
When the white clouds sail above.

Autumn of love and tears were hers,
and yet
She sang and loved and gladdened us
the while;
Nor storms nor snow could make her
once forget
Young April's radiant smile.

She was so weary; yet we never
guessed
How weary, till she smiled at set of
sun,
And whispered, as she drifted into
rest—
"My loving now is done."

"Tired of all save loving." Let
it be
The epitaph inscribed where now she
lies;
Time shall not hide the words, nor
memory
The love look of her eyes.
—"Woman's Journal."

Lady Mollie.

"By Jove! What a pretty girl!"
The speaker was trudging along an
English high road, with a knapsack
on his back and a fox terrier at his
heels, when a glimpse, through a
hedge, of a girl in a white dress
sketching, in what was evidently a
private park, caused him to make the
exclamation just recorded.

He walked on for about two hun-
dred yards until he came to a gate on
the same side of the road as his vis-
ion of beauty had appeared. The gate
was carefully padlocked, but this did
not seem to trouble the pedestrian at
all. In a moment he had vaulted light-
ly over it, while the fox terrier
scrambled through a gap in the hedge;
and then he started to walk back
along the pathway that led in the di-
rection of the girl in white. As soon
as he came in sight of her the dog
rushed forward, barking violently, and
began jumping up around the girl in
such a way that the easel on which
her sketch was placed was knocked
over, and the sketch itself fell face
downwards on the grass.

The dog's owner rushed forward
and picked it up, and then handed it
ruefully to the indignant girl.

"I am most awfully sorry!" he said
apologetically. "Jack's manners aren't
as bad as that, as a rule!"

"Oh, I don't blame the dog!" she
said, wrathfully. "It is scarcely his
fault that he is here, I imagine!"

The man smiled a little at her evi-
dent intention not to accept his apolo-
gy.

"The truth is," he explained, "I have
lost my way, and I wanted to ask you
if you would be kind enough to tell
me where I am."

"Well, you're trespassing in a priv-
ate park, and the nearest way back to
the public road is probably along there
—the way you came!"

She was still flushed with wrath at
his intrusion; but it struck him that,
even when she was trying to show her
annoyance, she looked a good deal
nicer than most girls do when they are
doing their best to be agreeable.

There came into his head a remark
he had once read in a novel, where the
hero says to a girl who is pitching
into him, "I would rather dwindle in
your regard than bulk beyond the hor-
izon of your thoughts." He would
have liked to have said it now to the
girl in the white dress, who was still

looking at him with flashing eyes,
and evidently waiting for him to go
away. Instead, he remarked:—

"But even when I get on the high
road again, I still shan't know where
I am."

The girl melted a little at his per-
sistence.

"If you go straight along the road
and take the first turning to the right
and then the second on the left, you
will find yourself at the eighty-seventh
milestone from London; so then you'll
know exactly where you are!"

She said this seriously; but there
was just the suspicion of a twinkle
in her eye, which seemed to indicate
that he might laugh if he wanted to,
and he promptly availed himself of the
permission.

"I've seen so many milestones in the
last few days," he said, quaintly, "that
I'm beginning to be just a little bit
'fed up' on them. Won't you let me
vary my source of information just for
a change?"

In spite of a very ancient suit of
clothes and a decidedly scrubby beard,
the man had really rather a nice smile,
and the girl was beginning to feel like
relenting a little.

"Well, if you really want to know,"
she said, prettily, "this is the park be-
longing to Erleigh Manor, and the vil-
lage of Erleigh is about a mile and
a half farther down the road."

"Thank you very much," he said,
politely. And then, in a voice that
showed he was quoting from the guide
book, he went on; "Erleigh Manor,
the fine old Elizabethan country seat
of the Earl of Erleigh, is situated in
a magnificently-timbered park—"

"Quite so," she interrupted. "And it
is in this magnificently timbered park
that you are trespassing at the pres-
ent moment."

"Ah!" he said. "And you are, of
course, Lady Mollie."

She started, and blushed.
"How in the world did you know
my name?" she asked in genuine sur-
prise.

He pointed to the sketching block,
on the back of which, as it had lain
face downwards on the grass, he had
plainly seen the name Mollie scrawled
in a big girlish hand when he picked
it up.

"I—I don't think you ought to have
looked," she said, indignantly.

"I didn't," he replied, calmly. "I
saw it without looking. Besides, now
we are half way through an introduc-
tion, it only remains for me to tell
you my name, and we shall then be
formally introduced."

"I'm not sure that I want to be,"
she said, resentfully.

"No?" he answered, imperturbably.
"Well, never mind! I'll tell you my
name, and then you'll be able to make
up your mind. My name's Hugh Stop-
ford, and I'm on a solitary walking
tour."

"If you always spend your time
standing still in other people's parks,"
she said, scornfully, "I shouldn't think
you'd get very far."

"Perhaps not," he admitted; "but I
make some very interesting acquain-
tances."

It really was no good trying to be
severe with such a serenely impertur-
bable individual as this, and Mollie
gave up the attempt, and laughed once
more.

"It seems to me," she said, smiling,
"that you are better at making ac-
quaintances than you are at taking
hints. May I, for instance, call your
attention to the fact that you are still
here?"

"By Jove! Why, so I am," he said.
"You see, having inadvertently been
the cause of spoiling your sketch, I
feel as though I ought to try and make
amends in some way."

"I have already indicated the way
with tolerable clearness," said Mollie.

"But, being here, I feel as if it were
my positive duty to inspect Lord Er-
leigh's fine old Elizabethan country
seat, which I see by the guide book,
is open to the public on—"

"But this is not one of those days,"
interrupted Mollie, triumphantly.

"But if Lady Mollie herself under-
takes to show me round?" he persist-
ed.

"You seem to have the knack of

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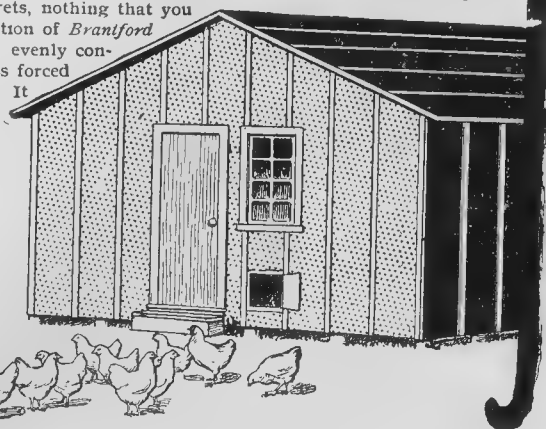
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sheds. These cattle sweat, producing vapor which contains acids and gases destructive to
most Roofing. These enemies attack the underside—which is weak in most Roofing—and
does its ruinous work where you cannot see it, till too late. The first you know that it is not
what the fellow claimed is the startling sight of a million "pin-holes" all over. Examine
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some other refuse. These dangerous coatings are so weak that they are ready at the mercy
of the acids. And the foundation! It has no barrier! It has already wilted. No amount of
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pieces sooner or later and just when
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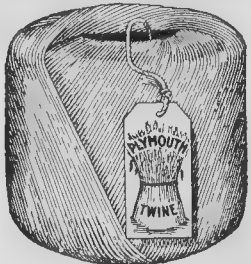
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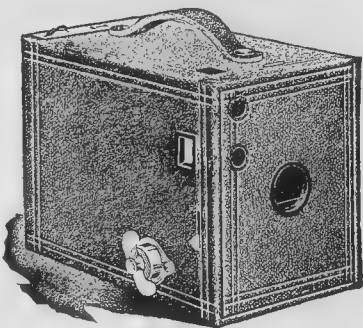
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TORONTO, CANADA.

sticking to your point," said Mollie, with a certain amount of admiration in her tone.

"Then we may consider that as settled," he said gathering up the debris of her easel and sketching materials.

"You are taking a good deal for granted, I think," said Mollie, indignantly.

"Yes," he admitted, cheerfully. "It's really most awfully kind of you to show me over the house."

Mollie had not quite made up her mind as to the precise station in life to which the intruder belonged. He was not much over thirty, but she looked doubtfully at his scrubby beard and his knickerbocker suit, which was decidedly the worse for wear.

She had started by imagining that he was probably a counter-jumper who was taking a walking tour during his fortnight's holiday; but the quiet authority with which he spoke made her inclined to reconsider the counter-jumper theory. At any rate, his persistency in refusing to go away did not strike her as being particularly impertinent—a fact at which she herself was a good deal surprised.

They started off together in the direction of the house, and then she turned to him and said, "I really think you had much better get the housekeeper to show you round. She knows all the right things to say ever so much better than I do."

"I know," he agreed. "And she'll trot it all out in a sort of sing-song, like a Board School child reciting a lesson. I might appreciate your solicitude for the improvement of my mind; but I feel convinced that, if I promise to be very good, you will let me off the housekeeper."

"All right," said Mollie; "so long as you promise not to expect me to be too historical."

"You shall tell me exactly what you like," he said, earnestly. "And I promise to be perfectly content and to believe every word implicitly."

Erleigh Manor proved to be quite worthy of the guide book's enthusiastic account of it; but Mr. Hugh Stopford seemed a little disappointed that he was not allowed to see anything except the state apartments that were ordinarily shown to the public.

"And the part where you live?" he suggested, inquiringly.

"Oh no! I cannot possibly show you that!" said Mollie, blushing. "The private rooms are never shown to—strangers."

"And do you live here all alone?" asked Hugh.

"Oh, no," she said, emphatically. And then added rather awkwardly, "At least, not quite alone."

"Of course not," he assented. "Only I fancied that I heard that your father, Lord Erleigh, had been living abroad ever since he succeeded to the title, three or four years ago."

"Oh, yes," admitted Mollie. "Lord Erleigh lives abroad."

"And don't you find it rather trying living in such a big house all by yourself, Lady Mollie?"

"No—no," she said, "not particularly!"

"Well, personally, I think I should be rather bored in such a stately mansion without something to wake it up and keep it lively."

But Mollie was already gently hinting that it was now time for him to depart; and this time he seemed prepared to take the hint.

"Good-bye," he said, taking her hand in his. "I must really thank you ever so much for having taken pity on my loneliness. Perhaps some day we may meet again, and I may have a chance to express my gratitude."

"Oh, I don't suppose we shall ever meet again," she exclaimed, hastily. And then, realizing that this sounded rather ungracious, she added, "I hope you will enjoy the rest of your walking tour very much."

Hugh raised his hat and started off down the drive in the direction of the lodge gate, which she had assured him led out into the high road not far from the village.

Having reached the village he went into the Erleigh Arms and ordered some tea, which proved so satisfactory that he inquired if the landlady could give him a bed for the night, to which

she promptly replied in the affirmative.

Later in the evening, when his somewhat primitive dinner was served, the landlady became communicative, and told him a good deal about Lord Erleigh, who, it appeared, was an eccentric gentleman who spent his time in foreign parts, and had never been over even to look at his property since he succeeded to the title through the death of his uncle several years before.

"But I have heard," she added, "that he is expected home very shortly, and that the housekeeper has been told to get everything in readiness for his lordship's return."

Hugh agreed with her that his lordship must be very "queer" to prefer wandering on the continent to living in such a house as Erleigh Manor, and admitted the force of her suggestion that his "queerness" was doubtless due to prolonged association with "furriners."

The next morning, after he had eaten an excellent breakfast, he walked back once more in the direction of Erleigh Manor, and almost the first person he saw was his acquaintance of the previous day.

"Good morning, Lady Mollie," he said, smiling. "I am afraid that your prediction that we shouldn't meet again has not been fulfilled."

Mollie gave a little gasp.

"Have you come back again?" she inquired, lamely.

"As a matter of fact, I've never been away," replied Hugh, "so that it scarcely amounts to coming back. I slept at the Erleigh Arms last night."

"Do you know," she began, guiltily. "I have a dreadful confession to make?"

"Oh, well, if it comes to that," said Hugh cheerfully, "we all have dreadful confessions to make; but the wisest people generally leave them unmade."

"Ah, but this is something I really must confess," said Mollie. "And I simply hate doing it."

"Do just as you like about it," said Hugh; "but in any case I think I can promise you absolution beforehand."

"Very well, then," said Mollie—"here goes! I'm going to shut my eyes, and take a big breath, and blurt it all out at once!"

"All right," said Hugh; "if you really insist on going into the penitent's box, I will try to play the part of father confessor."

"All right, then," said Mollie, shutting her eyes and taking a big breath, according to her programme. "I'm not 'Lady Mollie', and I don't live at Erleigh Manor, and my father's name is Bramston, and he is Lord Erleigh's agent, and lives in the house just outside the lodge gates. There!"

The last monosyllable was added in a defiant tone, as the speaker opened her eyes to see what effect her remark had had upon her audience. The audience, however, seemed neither shocked nor excited.

"I not only give you absolution, Miss Mollie Bramstone," said Hugh, seriously; "but I will now proceed to make my own confession."

"Yes?" said Mollie, expectantly.

"I knew all this yesterday; in fact, the first minute I saw you," he said, quietly.

Mollie looked at him incredulously.

"Do you do a 'thought transference' turn at the music-halls?" she enquired sarcastically. "I don't see how else you could possibly have known."

"The explanation is quite simple," he said. "You see I have had a good deal of correspondence with your father, as a result of which it is not so widely improbable that I should be aware that he has a pretty daughter whose name is Mollie!"

"A good deal of correspondence with my father?" she said, in an astonished tone. "Do you really mean it?"

"Certainly I do. And one reason why I remained in Erleigh last night is that I am anxious, if possible, to see him."

"All this sounds very mysterious," said Mollie.

"Not enough so to be exciting," he answered lightly. "It's really quite simple when you come to think of it."

"Meaning to say that you are—"



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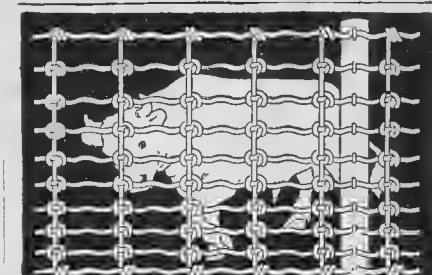
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"Exactly," he interrupted. "I am the 'belted Earl.' You might have guessed the 'belted' part of it from the fact of my wearing a Norfolk jacket."

"Well," she said, slowly, "I think it is perfectly horrid of you!"

"Is it?" he asked, cheerfully. "Anyhow, please observe that I gave you prompt absolution after your confession; and the least you can do is to extend the same generosity to me."

"Ah, but you knew about mine all the time," she argued with a feminine attempt at logic, "and you're at this moment feeling desperately superior, while I'm feeling more painfully 'small'. That makes all the difference, you know."

"But you were most awfully nice to me yesterday," he urged.

"Was I?" she asked, doubtfully. "In any case, it seems a fearfully snobbish thing to do to let another person think one is a swell when one isn't really."

"But you only did it for a lark," he suggested.

"Yes, of course," she admitted. "I only did it for a lark!"

"Well, now," he said, briskly, "don't let us say any more about it, and you shall come and show me over the Manor House again, and this time I am allowed to see all the rooms. Besides, I want you to introduce me to the housekeeper."

* * * * *

It was about three months later that Mollie Bramston and Lord Erleigh were strolling together in the park, when he suddenly turned and said, "I say, do you remember that day when I first met you?"

"Of course I do," she answered, blushing. "It was then that I made such an idiot of myself and let you call me Lady Mollie."

"After all," he said, the title seemed to suit you awfully well."

"Did it?" she asked vaguely.

"Yes, of course it did, and I've been wondering whether something couldn't be done to fix it like that."

"Nobody could make me an Earl's daughter," she said quickly. "Poor old dad isn't likely ever to get into the House of Lords."

"No, I suppose not," he admitted; "but I see nothing to prevent your becoming an Earl's wife."

"That would depend on whether I was willing or not," she said, decidedly; and then added, "And it would also depend on whether—whether—"

"Yes?" he said, impatiently.

"On whether the Earl asked me or not, I suppose," she said, smiling.

"And suppose he wanted to ask you, and couldn't summon up the courage?"

"I should certainly never marry a man who was afraid," she said, scornfully.

"Then, here goes!" he said boldly. "Mollie, will you marry me?"

Are you now imposing 'penance' for the 'confession' that I made the day after we first met?" she asked, roguishly.

"Certainly not," he said, emphatically. "It's not Purgatory, but Paradise that I am longing to prescribe for you!"

"Oh, well" said Mollie, "if you are going to put it as nicely as that, I suppose I must say 'Yes.'"

The various terms of endearment that followed at this particular point may be discreetly passed over in silence; but when they at last got back to that stage of talking sense again Mollie remarked, "So I shall live at the Manor House, after all."

"Yes," said Hugh. "And you'll be the Countess of Erleigh, and perhaps some day there will be a little kiddie whom, in memory of your youthful ambition, we shall be able to call 'Lady Mollie.'"

In the building of the new house plan the kitchen carefully. Be sure that there will be a convenient place for the stove, for a kitchen cabinet not very far away, that there are handy closets, etc. A day's planning at the right time will bring its benefits during many years of work afterwards.

Home Dressmaking.

Styles by May Manton.

[Ed. Note.—Any of the patterns described below may be had by sending ten cents to the Fashion Department of The Nor'-West Farmer. State number and size of pattern desired.]

LINGERIE BONNETS, 6334.—There is a daintiness and a charm about the lingerie bonnet that means an essentially feminine effect and which renders it much to be desired.



6334 Lingerie Bonnets, Women's, Misses', Children's.

The two models illustrated are charming in distinctly different ways and consequently are adapted to different needs. In the illustration the Corday bonnet is made of white lawn with frill of embroidery and band of ribbon while the close-fitting bonnet is made of Dresden dimity with ribbon trimming, but both can be varied in a number of ways. All-over embroidery, lace and embroidered net are all used for the Corday bonnet while for the close-fitting one any pretty summer material is appropriate. White lawn or batiste could be utilized with the centre of the crown and the brim embroidered in some simple design, or with the brim trimmed with lace bandings and the crown with a medallion in the centre, while figured materials such as the one illustrated are many.

The Corday bonnet consists of the crown, the band and the full frill which serves as a finish. The close-fitting bonnet is made with a crown and brim and the crown is shirred and arranged over the edge of the brim to which it is attached. Ribbon rosettes and strings make the finish.

The quantity of material required for the woman's or misses' size is, for the Corday bonnet 1 yard 24, 3/4 yard either 32 or 44 inches wide with 2 1/4 yards of embroidery for frill; or 1 1/2 yards of material 24 or 32, 1 yard 44 inches wide when the frill is made of material, with 1 yard of ribbon for trimming. The close-fitting bonnet will require 1 yard 24 or 32 or 44 inches wide with 5 1/2 yards of ribbon for rosettes and ties.

The pattern 6334 is cut in sizes for women, misses and children.

MISSSES' BLOUSE, 6337.—(To be made with Dutch or high collar, three-quarter or long sleeves.)—The blouse with a Dutch collar is a favorite one and is so essentially youthful in effect



6337 Misses' Blouse with High or Dutch Collar, 14 and 16 years.

that it is peculiarly adapted to the young girl. This one can be made either with three-quarter sleeves finished with rolled-over cuffs or with long sleeves that are cut in points over the hands. If the Dutch collar is not liked a high one can be substituted. The blouse is one of the simple tailored sort and is adapted to a variety of materials. Pongee is being much used and is desirable for many

uses. Linen, soft finished pique and the like are admirable for the earlier season and the thinner lawns and batistes will be so treated with the coming of really warm weather. If a little more elaborate effect is wanted the collar



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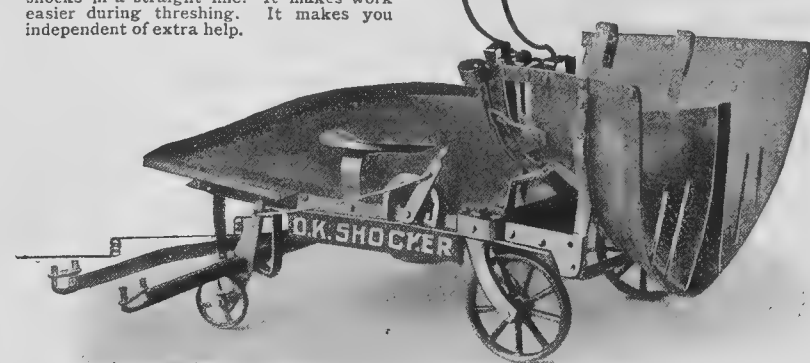
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and cuffs can be embroidered in some simple design.

The blouse is made with fronts and back. The back is plain but the fronts are laid in tucks at the shoulders. There is a patch pocket that is always convenient as well as smart and the wide box plait finishes the front. When the Dutch collar is used it is joined to the neck edge, but the high collar is separate and arranged over a neckband. The three-quarter sleeves are finished with cuffs joined to their lower edges, but the long ones are designed to be under-faced.

The quantity of material required for the sixteen year size is 3½ yards 21 or 24, 3 yards 32 or 2½ yards 44 inches wide.

The pattern 6337 is cut in sizes for girls of 14 and 16 years of age.

Adulteration of Some Common Articles of Food.

The chief analyst of the Inland Revenue Department has just issued a number of bulletins which contain much useful information about some of the things we eat. There are many articles of diet placed upon the market which are adulterated with cheaper substances, some of which are harmful and some not. The Inland Revenue officers are making a strenuous effort to check this, and whether the adulterations are harmful or not, all such products should be sold for what they are, and not under a false name.

A bulletin dealing with table syrups gives the results of the analyses of 75 samples of syrup, purchased throughout Canada in January of this year. The collection was intended to be exclusive of maple syrup, or imitations of maple syrup, (which have received consideration in previous bulletins), but a few samples of this class of goods were inadvertently purchased by the inspectors. Thirty-nine of the 75 samples consisted essentially of corn-starch glucose; but varying amounts, usually from 5 to 10 per cent., of cane sugar was present in these. Twenty-three samples were essentially cane sugar syrups, although several of them contain notable amounts of glucose. The remaining thirteen samples were mixtures, containing very considerable proportions of cane sugar, usually about 30 per cent. At present there is no legal standard for syrups so it was not possible to make demands, but the above results will serve to show what table syrup is, as now sold in Canada.

Considerable chemistry is required to understand the processes by which sugar and syrups are made. When the sugar-containing sap or juice of a plant (maple tree, sugar cane, etc.) is evaporated to a consistence such that not more than about 30 per cent. of water remains, the result is a syrup. This assumes that no sugar has been removed in the process. The necessary heating of the sap or juice has the effect of causing some change in the nature of the contained sugar. If the sap is, at some stage of the process of evaporation, allowed to cool, so that the sugar crystallizes, and the sugar crystals are removed, the residual liquid will still be sweet, in consequence of having sugar in solution, but the dissolved sugar will more largely consist of invert sugar. Such a residual solution, from which sugar crystals have been removed, is properly called molasses.

When starch is heated under pressure, in contact with an acid and water, a change occurs by which the starch is largely converted into dextrose (one of the components of invert sugar). More or less of the starch is, however, converted into dextrin (British gum) quite a different thing from sugar. The resultant of this process, properly freed from any excess of acid, and otherwise purified and concentrated is, by courtesy, known as a syrup (glucose syrup), but is not a syrup as above defined. Since, however, it has a sweetish taste, though by no means as sweet as true syrup, it is put on the market as a syrup. Increased sweetness is given to it by addition of more or less true syrup,

and, perhaps, in some cases, by addition of saccharin.

Mixed syrups, consisting of glucose syrup and true syrup, may be perfectly wholesome foods; as, indeed may be true of glucose syrup *per se*. But, in order to be perfectly honest articles of commerce, the fact of their composition should be made known to the purchaser. The differences in taste and flavor between a true syrup and a glucose syrup, or a syrup made by mixing glucose with a true syrup, are quite well marked; and it may be urged that, so long as the purchaser finds no fault on the ground of sweetness, flavor, and other qualities that appeal to the sense of taste, there is really no ground of complaint, even should he be supplied indiscriminately with one or other of these articles. The nutritive properties (energy producing power) possessed by them may, so far as we know, be considered identical. There are many consumers who distinguish between cane syrup and glucose syrup; and in the interests of such consumers as well as for making a clear statement of the fact, table syrups should be sold under distinctive names, as for example; maple syrup, cane syrup, glucose syrup, mixed syrup, etc.

Table syrups are by no means the only articles of food that are adulterated. Out of 449 samples of ground coffee purchased October last by the Dominion Revenue Inspectors, only 391 were found to be genuine. The adulteration was found to consist of the addition of roasted cereals, or of chicory, or of both cereals and chicory to coffee, without acknowledgement of the fact. The last previous inspection of ground coffee was made in January, 1904, the results of which have been made public. The genuine samples formed 60 per cent. of the whole collection, as contrasted with 87 per cent. in the collection made last October. This may indicate a great improvement in the matter of truthfulness to name during the past five years. It may be well to point out here that there is some excuse for the technical adulteration with chicory, because many coffee consumers are accustomed to using coffee containing small percentages, and would be likely to complain did their grocer fail to add the chicory. Hence the retail grocer becomes accustomed to such addition, and one can well understand how a subordinate may consider himself as doing no more than habit and duty require, in adding an ounce or so of chicory to the pound of coffee. He is only furnishing such an article as he believes his customer wants. No such explanation can be given for addition of roasted grain to coffee; this is simply fraud, unless the addition be acknowledged. The moral, in the case of coffee, is that if you want it pure buy it in the berry and grind it at home.

In the case of ground cloves, 145 samples were collected during July and August of last year. Analysis showed that 52 per cent. were genuine. Cloves are adulterated by the addition of foreign substances and by the removal of the whole or part of the volatile oil to which the spice owes its value. After making extended analyses, the chief analyst, Mr. A. McGill, comes to the conclusion that cloves should contain at least 14 per cent. of volatile oil in order to be standard. The Department is now considering the adoption of a standard for cloves which will prevent placing "exhausted cloves", as well as those which have been adulterated by the addition of foreign matter, on the market. Baking powders and mustards were also analysed in large quantities but on account of their being no standards established for these articles it is not possible to draw a strict line of demarcation as regards adulteration. The analyses, however, showed great variance and will aid greatly in fixing definite standards. Even though the adulterations may be absolutely harmless, the manufactured and finished article should be required by law to be sold for what it is.

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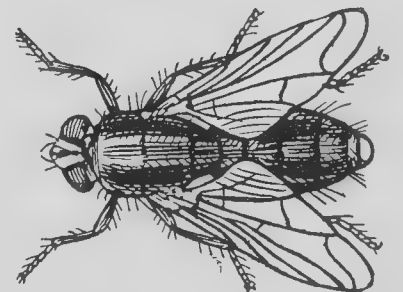
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early, knowing well that a few flies killed now prevents a multitude later in the season.

What is a Good Baking Powder?

Baking powders are useful chiefly for their gas producing power. Governmental investigation shows that baking powders, as now found in commerce, owe their gas producing power mostly to bi-carbonate of soda, in admixture with one or other of the following: 1. Cream of tartar, with, in some cases, the addition of small amounts of free tartaric acid; 2. Burnt alum; 3. A mixture of burnt alum with acid phosphate of lime. Since 1889 the type known as alum phosphate baking powder has become increasingly popular.

Reference is made in another article to some investigation which the government has been conducting to find out the extent of adulteration of certain food products. The manufacture of baking powder has also been studied and in a recent report some timely information is presented. In the beginning of this report the qualities demanded in a satisfactory baking powder are given as follows:— 1. Efficiency as a gas producer; 2. That the gas be generated gradually, and only completed at the temperature of the oven; 3. That the powder keep well, either on the grocer's shelves or in the kitchen; 4. That the residues left in the bread should be harmless to health, and without undesirable taste or discoloring power; 5. That the powder be sold at a low price.

It was not the intention to enumerate the above conditions of value in the order of their importance for the simple reason that this would be different for different people. From the standpoint of the Canadian consumer, the alum phosphate powder is the best. The following words of comment and explanation on the above outline are offered.

EFFICIENCY AS GAS PRODUCER.

Since the gas (carbon dioxide) evolved from any of these types of baking powder is dependent upon the decomposition of bi-carbonate of soda, contained therein, it would seem at first sight, that the powder containing the most bi-carbonate of soda would be the best. Unless, however, the acid component be present in sufficient amount to completely decompose the bi-carbonate, a residuum of carbonate of soda remains in the bread, and gives a yellow, mottled appearance, and a soapy taste to it. For this reason, the amount of bi-carbonate of soda that can be present in a baking powder is limited to the acid-value of the complementary component. In a cream of tartar powder 30.8 per cent. is the maximum amount of bi-carbonate of soda which can be (theoretically) present; with alum powder 51.5 per cent. is the limit; and with alum phosphate powder, 39.65 per cent.

GRADUAL DEVELOPMENT OF GAS.

Gradual development of gas is important because gas must be continuously produced while the bread is in the oven, and until the dough "sets", i.e. becomes hard enough to retain its size and shape when cool. Otherwise, collapse of the loaf results, and the bread is "heavy" or "sad". Fulfilment of this condition depends chiefly upon the sparing solubility of the acid ingredient of the powder. Cream of tartar, alum (dehydrated), and alum phosphate of lime are found to meet necessary conditions. Doubtless the too ready solubility of tartaric acid, bi-sulphate of potash and acid phosphate of lime (per se) is the reason why these substances are now so seldom used in baking powders.

KEEPING QUALITIES.

The keeping qualities of the powder depend upon the thorough drying of the components, separately; the proper employment of a filler, and the careful protection of the finished powder from atmospheric damp.

THE RESIDUES.

With the exception of the starch used as a filler, the components of baking powders have no food value, and must be regarded as, at best, indif-

ferent and perhaps positively harmful. When cream of tartar is the acid component, the residue is Rochelle salt, a gentle aperient and probably doing no harm to healthy people. With alum, the residue is a mixture of alumina and sulphate of soda (Glauber's salt), the latter a powerful purgative and the former an insoluble substance. In alum phosphate powders, the residue is a mixture of phosphate of alumina, or alumina; Glauber's salt, and phosphate of soda. The last is a gentle purgative. A great deal of discussion has taken place regarding the harmful effects of these various residues; and the matter cannot be taken as finally settled.

CHEAPNESS.

The question of cheapness in a baking powder is too complex to be discussed at length in this place. Bi-carbonate of soda is quoted at \$1.50 per 100 lbs. f.o.b., Montreal; cream of tartar at \$18 per cwt.; burnt alum and acid phosphate of lime are low priced articles.

It is evident that the cost of making a baking powder is chiefly dependent upon the price of the acid component. The cost of using a baking powder is a different matter. Here the question of effect upon the health comes into consideration, and price of the article may cut a small figure in the transaction.

In the absence of any legal definition of baking powder, it is, of course, impossible to classify the samples now reported, as genuine or adulterated, so long as they do not contain anything known to be injurious to health. This report serves the purpose of furnishing information regarding baking powder, as now found on the Canadian market; and it is to be hoped that this knowledge may enable a definition of baking powder to be formulated.

Advice Regarding Tuberculosis.

The Anti-Tuberculosis Society of Winnipeg has put into circulation in this city an excellent leaflet on the subject of consumption. It is entitled "Some Plain Facts about Tuberculosis." We are glad to see the campaign against this insidious and dangerous disease being waged intelligently and vigorously, and while we recognize the fact that the danger of tuberculosis spreading in the country is not so great as in the city, we still think that most of what is in this leaflet is well worthy of republishing. We therefore reproduce the following statements, commending them to careful perusal by our readers:—

TUBERCULOSIS.

Causes one-seventh of all deaths.

Causes one-third of all deaths between fifteen and forty years of age.

Caused 9,000 deaths in Canada last year, and nearly 200,000 in the United States.

Killed last year in the United States as many persons as four years of bloody civil war, and twice as many as yellow fever killed in 115 years.

There are 40,000 consumptives in Canada now, and 1,000 in the city of Winnipeg.

CAUSES OF TUBERCULOSIS.

It is not inherited, but is caught by one person from another.

It is caused by a very small disease germ, or seed, which is taken into the body with dust-laden air that we breathe, or diseased food that we eat.

It is never caused by anything else. It is not caused by a cold, though a cold may call attention to it, or make it worse.

Consumption is tuberculosis of the lungs.

HOW IT SPREADS.

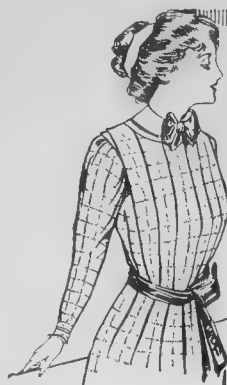
One consumptive may spit out many millions of the germs in one day.

When this spit dries, the germs are carried about in the dust and in this way they enter the lungs of others.

They may be carried on shoes, clothing, handkerchiefs, and trailing skirts, by flies, and in many other ways.

The germs are killed by sunlight and fresh air if exposed long enough.

They live for a long time in dark, damp places.



Spring Dresses

Style and durability blossom into beauty and economy in Simpson-Eddystone Shepherd Plaids—the cotton dress goods with perfectly fast colors. These calicoes have been the standard of the United States for over 65 years. Some with a new silk finish.

Ask your dealer for Simpson-Eddystone Prints. If he hasn't them write us his name. We'll help him supply you. Don't accept substitutes and imitations.

The Eddystone Mfg. Co., Philadelphia
Established by Wm. Simpson, Sr.

Three generations of
Simpsons have made



"She Is My Daisy" One of Lauder's Best

Then there is "The Wedding Of Lauchie McGraw" and "Mister John Mackay", which were seldom sung by Mr. Lauder during his recent Canadian tour. But these songs are simply immense—and, of course, sung as only Harry Lauder can sing them.

We have seven new Lauder Disc Records—each one a delight to all who enjoy this artist's inimitable style.



10 inch—75c. Each

- X 52310—The Saltiest Of The Family
- X 52311—Mister John Mackay
- X 52312—Wearing Kilts
- X 52313—She Is My Daisy
- X 52314—Rising Early In The Morning
- X 52315—A Trip To Inverary
- X 52316—Wedding Of Lauchie McGraw

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Columbia, Victor, Edison, Berliner Gramophones, simple spring motors, not electric; a child can operate them. We sell all makes. Home Concerts and Dances always available. Every record in stock (16,000). All Columbia Disc records, now double sided, 10 inch, 85c. Columbia Indestructible cylinder records (won't break), 45c. Pianos, Organs, Musical Instruments. Cash or easy monthly payments. Full payments can be arranged. Our special phonograph outfit \$24.75 including 12 records. Pay \$5 down and \$4 monthly. No more dull evenings. Expert repairs. Interesting booklet free.



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P. O. Box 1092, Office 172 King Street,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

All spit from a consumptive should be destroyed by burning at once.

MILK AND MEAT.

Tuberculosis is very common among cows.

Milk from a diseased cow is highly dangerous, especially to children.

All milk purchased in Winnipeg, unless known to be from cows recently and carefully tested with tuberculin, should be heated to 150 degrees for twenty minutes, then cooled quickly, and kept cold and covered until used.

All meat should be thoroughly cooked.

SOME THINGS THAT TEND TO TUBERCULOSIS.

A dark house or shop.—You cannot have too much sunlight.

Dust in house or shop. — Dusty trades tend to consumption. Sweep your house with a damp broom and dust with a damp cloth. Remove dust; do not merely scatter it.

Over-crowding in house or shop.—To keep well you must have fresh air day and night.

Lack of ventilation.—Open every window for a time every day and have some openings all day and all night, winter as well as summer. The only safe storm sash is one which can be opened easily every day. Avoid all others.

Any condition that lowers your vitality or "runs you down" tends to consumption, such as: poor food, overwork, loss of sleep, worry, intemperance, and all other kinds of dissipation. Vice weakens the strong and kills the weak.

IF YOU HAVE TUBERCULOSIS.

Have yourself examined at once. Delay—even a few weeks—is dangerous.

Spend as much time as possible, day and night, summer and winter, in the open air.

Eat plenty of plain, wholesome food, especially milk and eggs.

Never allow yourself to become fatigued. Rest as much as you can. If you have any fever, rest in bed absolutely.

If at all possible, go to a sanatorium.

Follow your physician's advice, not that of your relatives.

When you spit, use a paper cup or a paper or cloth which can be burned.

Don't cough or sneeze without holding a cloth before your face.

Try to avoid useless cough.

Never swallow sputum.

Have the knives, forks and dishes you use thoroughly boiled and kept separate, so that they may not infect others.

Never take advertised consumption and cough cures. They are frauds and fakes.

Do not take alcoholic drinks, they only make it harder for you to get well.

Never sleep in the same bed with anyone else, and, if possible, not in the same room.

Do not seek a change of climate. One climate is practically as good as another for the consumptive.

Sleep out of doors as much as possible, taking care to have the body warmly covered. If you sleep indoors, keep your windows always open.

Be hopeful and expect to get well. Fresh air, good food, and rest will accomplish wonders.

Whatever you do, don't endanger the lives of others by careless spitting.

GOOD ADVICE FOR EVERYBODY.

Do not spit in cuspidors. Set the consumptive a good example.

Do not take medicine, except on a doctor's advice.

Do not neglect a cough that "hangs on," or a "run-down" condition, but get the best advice you can about them at once. See your doctor. The best time to seek cure is while the symptoms are slight.

Always breathe through your nose and you will be in less danger of inhaling the tuberculosis germs than if you breathe through your mouth.

Avoid dust and dusty occupations.

Dust, dirt and dampness mean danger.

Criticising Others.

Grace has a way of telling me my faults," said a young girl, speaking of her sister, "and as she does it kindly, confessing to the same faults herself, it makes no hard feelings. One day recently she said, 'Do you know, I think we have fallen into a habit of criticising unkindly most of the people we meet?'"

"I was enormously astonished, for I fancied myself one of the most charitable of judges, but Grace is usually right, so I did not contradict. The next day we agreed we would pass no criticisms upon our friends and neighbors that would pain them were they present to hear. That, thought I, slyly, will show Grace her mistake.

"But, bless you, the day was very young, indeed, when I committed my first offense by saying that there was no excuse for Mrs. Brown dressing so conspicuously behind the mode. It was some consolation to hear Grace promptly agree with me and add a little more on her own account.

"But the wretched habit cropped up all day. Every hour or two I said something more or less disparaging about others. By night I was thoroughly humiliated and ashamed and before going to bed, said, 'Grace, I haven't been a bit better today about that disagreeable habit, but I've noticed every time I've spoken too critically of people.' 'A fault confessed is half redressed,' laughed Grace. 'Tomorrow we'll do better.' And so we did."

To Clean Wall Paper.

The following method is recommended for the cleaning of wallpaper:—Pulverized pumice stone, 4 ounces; flour, 1 quart; mix thoroughly and knead with water enough to make a dough. Form into balls two by six to eight inches; sew in a cotton cloth, boil 40 minutes or until firm. After cooling allow them to stand several hours. Then remove cloth and carefully rub the paper one way. As it gets soiled, use a clean part of the ball.

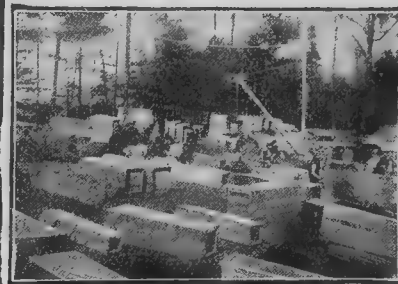
Dont's for Mothers.

Don't work too hard.
Don't try to do two day's work in one.
Don't take on a whole lot of outside work when your hands are full.
Don't be a fiend to neatness.
Don't be cross.
Don't scold.
Don't fret nor whine.
Don't allow yourself to be nervous.
Don't be despondent.
Don't be complaining.
Don't rob yourself of sleep.
Don't neglect the children.
Don't forget to love and caress them.
Don't forget that your husband is your old lover.
Don't stand when you can sit down.
Don't go without a lunch when you are faint.
Don't wear uncomfortable clothing.
Don't wear slipshod shoes.
Don't forget to inflate the lungs often with fresh, pure air.
Don't forget to sit upright.
Don't slump the shoulders and become hunchbacked.
Don't get out of the habit of walking with spine erect.
Don't read worthless literature.
Don't set bad examples.
Don't forget to be kind and keep sweet.
Don't forget that the home without mother is desolate.
Don't forget to be a lady.
Don't forget that you are moulding characters for eternity.

Sunshine may fade carpet, but the lack of it fades faces.

Where cleanliness goes before, health follows after.

It is said that castor oil can be very much more easily taken in the form of an emulsion than in its pure state. Make the emulsion by pouring into a bottle, first, very hot milk (heat the bottle first), then the castor oil—two-thirds milk, one-third oil. Shake the bottle until an emulsion results.



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Reliable Agents Wanted

Now to sell for Fall Delivery—Fruit trees, Forest Seedlings, Berry Bushes, Flowering Shrubs. Good pay weekly. Outfit free. Exclusive territory.

600 Acres Under Cultivation

We grow exclusively for our Western trade varieties, we guarantee hardy and recommended by Indian Head and Brandon experimental farms.

We supply large and well developed trees and plants which will withstand severe cold.

Write for terms. State whether you can work whole or part time.

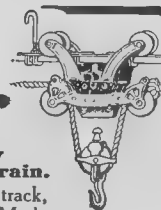
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Agency Dept.

Gooderham Building, Toronto, Ont.

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For unloading Hay and all kinds of Grain.

For wood track, steel track, rod and cable track. Made entirely of malleable iron; no springs. Fitted with our patent deadlock. 25,000 of our Haying Machines in use, is the best guarantee that we build them right.

Write for catalogue of Carriers, Slings, Stackers etc.—and name of dealer near you who handles Buchanan's. M. T. Buchanan & Co., Ingersoll, Ont.

MEN WANTED in every locality in Canada and the United States to advertise our goods, tack up showcards in all conspicuous places and distribute small advertising matter. Commission or salary \$83 per month and expenses \$4 per day. Steady work the year round; entirely new plan; no experience required. Write for particulars. ROYAL REMEDY CO., London, Ont., Canada

GOOD ADVICE ON BUYING PAINT.

When your eyes need attention you go to an Eye Specialist—an Oculist.

When your teeth need attention you go to a Tooth Specialist—a Dentist.

Now, when your buildings need paint-attention why shouldn't you go to the Western Paint Specialists?

We are the Western Paint Specialists. We have been studying Western climatic conditions for twenty-seven years, and have perfected a paint to meet these conditions—Stephens House Paint—the Paint with the Long Life.

The biggest users of paint in the West recognize us as experts in producing the best Western paints. We can prove to you that it will be wise for you to follow their lead and buy Stephens House Paint.

G. F. STEPHENS & CO.,
LIMITED,
PAINT AND VARNISH MAKERS
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WRITE US FOR PAINT ADVICE

We may be able to save you a good deal of money. Anyway, send for our interesting Free Booklet No. 6 and color cards.

Progressive hardware dealers will fill your orders.



Some Points about Planning the Farm House.

Convenience is more important in a farm home than size. In fact size may be the very enemy of convenience. Too large a house means more sweeping and care; and a small house properly cared for is always better than a large one neglected.

It is well to have all the rooms in regular use during the daytime on the ground floor. Save running up and down stairs as much as possible. The proper location of the kitchen and dining room, the china closet, the kitchen sink, stove and work table means a saving of many unnecessary steps and much useless labor. If food must be kept in the cellar in the summer time a dumb waiter with two or three shelves running from the kitchen to the cellar is well worth its cost. Of course, an icebox on the ground floor would avoid the necessity for keeping food cool in the cellar. If an icebox is used it should be so located that it can be conveniently filled with ice and yet be near the kitchen. Convenient cellar stairs are much less common than they should be, and their location, lighting, etc., are questions which should always be taken into consideration in house construction.

One writer makes the following suggestions in regard to the kitchen:—The model kitchen has four windows. One whole side of the room is lined with cupboards, some with glass doors, others of solid wood; beneath are drawers and flour bins. The range stands conveniently near the worktable, and there is also a large enameled sink with draining board. Between the screened-in porch and the kitchen is placed the refrigerator, being filled with ice from the outside. The refrigerator doors open into the kitchen. Many times a day the cold storage has to be gone to and this is an important matter, to have it right at hand. You will find that there is not any more ice consumed in a summer than if the ice chest were in the cellar. Why should steps be multiplied in going to it? The kitchen in the labor-saving modern house is small. The more articles you can reach with fewest steps, the lighter your work will be. A narrow kitchen is a great labor saver. One does not realize this until she prepares a meal in the large square old-fashioned kitchen; the extra steps count as miles in a day.

When the Baby Cries.

A recent writer in a prominent contemporary says that from time immemorial babies have been, not alone spoiled, but abused. They wouldn't cry and fret and howl if they were treated right and in common-sense way. Crying is nature's provision for the expansion of the little lungs, and to do this properly Sir Baby ought to scream for about fifteen to thirty minutes a day. Among the baby's solid rights is that to a good, old-fashioned, red-faced bawl. However, there are cries and cries, and this writer divides them into six classes: "the normal cry, and those of pain, temper, illness, hunger, and indulgence or habit." He ought to know, for he acquired his knowledge at a hospital in New York where six thousand babies have been raised in the last few years.

The natural question from the mother is, suppose it is the cry of pain or illness? Find out what is making him uncomfortable and restore matters to their normal condition. A mother doesn't usually need to be told if it is the cry of temper or indulgence, and she knows perfectly well it indicates that she has made a false start. He wants a light in his room; he wants to be rocked or carried about; he wants to be indulged in some other bad habit that he has acquired through the leniency of his doting parent. What to do? Check it right here and now. What! let him cry? Surely. But he will go on crying! Well, let him cry it out.

"But," expostulates some anxious young mother, "he may hurt himself." No he won't. If he is a very young baby you will see that his abdominal band is properly applied and then there will be not the least danger of rupture. "But he'll go on crying for three hours," she reiterates, "and then what will happen?" He'll stop. What's more, it is ten chances to one that the next time he cries for temper he will keep it up only ten or fifteen minutes.—Dr. Mary Wood-Allen in *The Pilgrim*.

Some Rhubarb Recipes.

One woman writing on how to prepare rhubarb, says:—Never peel rhubarb for the pink outside makes pie plant dishes more artistic and we must never forget that "we eat with our eyes."

Cut rhubarb into inch lengths, add granulated sugar but no water and bake. Add orange rind, cinnamon stick or ginger root to give variety. These can be removed when rhubarb is baked. If you want a delicious dessert serve baked rhubarb with whipped cream. Or while the rhubarb is baking soak gelatine in cold water and stir well into the rhubarb while hot, then place in moulds to harden. Rhubarb itself will not jell and hence requires some fruit of jell-making properties or some substitute.

To Avoid Indigestion.

Don't eat a heavy meal when very tired. To do this will almost certainly give you indigestion, and there is no more fatal enemy to the skin. When utterly worn out, a glass of beaten-up egg and milk will do you far more good than a meal of meat and vegetables. Prepare it in the following manner, and you will find it palatable, and not give that heavy feeling so often associated with egg and milk. To prepare it:—Separate the yolk and white, and beat the latter to a stiff froth. Heat the milk to boiling point, but do not actually allow it to boil, add to the yolk sugar, and lemon juice if desired, or any flavoring to taste. Well beat and pour on the heated milk. Lastly, stir lightly in the beaten white, and serve at once. An egg prepared in this way is more easily digested than in any other, and is as excellent for invalids as the tired man or woman.

Some Old Testament Sermons.

The borrower is servant to the lender.

Whoso diggeth a pit shall fall therein.

A living dog is better than a dead lion.

He that maketh haste to be rich shall not be innocent.

Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might.

A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches.

The race is not to the swift nor the battle to the strong.

If thou faint in the day of adversity, thy strength is small.

Even a fool, when he holdeth his peace, is counted wise.

They have sown the wind, and they shall reap the whirlwind.

Pride goeth before destruction, and a haughty spirit before a fall.

Seest thou a man diligent in his business, he shall stand before kings.

The fathers have eaten sour grapes, and the children's teeth are set on edge.

A soft answer turneth away wrath. As thy days, so shall thy strength be.

How long halt ye between two opinions?

A merry heart maketh a cheerful countenance.

Go to the ant, thou sluggard; consider her ways, and be wise.

Man that is born of woman is of few days and full of trouble.

Our Corrugated Iron or "V" Crimp Steel Roofing.

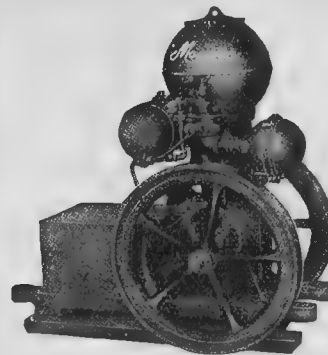
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Made from the best quality of Steel Sheets is the BEST ROOFING AND SIDING for Barns or Warehouses, is cheaper and will last longer than any Metal Shingles made. We make Metal Shingles too. Write us for prices if your dealer does not handle our goods.

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Have no complicated parts, very economical in gasoline, exceptionally strong and well made and have lots of surplus power.

Every engine thoroughly tested and positively guaranteed to give satisfaction.

If you intend getting a

GASOLINE THRESHING ENGINE

it will pay you to investigate the merits of our 20-horse power engine. It has a larger cylinder and will develop more power than any other.

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Fruit Growing on the Arrow Lakes of British Columbia

We own 7000 Acres of the choicest Fruit Land on these lakes, where irrigation is not required. Situated on direct line of the C.P.R. Steamships giving the very best shipping facilities.

At an elevation of 1300 feet, you have one of the finest climates in the world, together with the pleasures of boating, fishing and hunting. A ten acre tract will give you a net income of from \$5000 to \$8000, per year, and while you are waiting for your trees to bear, you can grow garden stuff and berries, which if properly taken care of will give you as large an income as your orchard.

Write us for full particulars and arrange to secure some of this land before it is all gone.

We run monthly excursions from Lethbridge, going via the Crow's Nest branch of the C.P.R., returning via the main line, giving you the privilege of seeing the mountain scenery on both lines.

The ARROW LAKE ORCHARDS

M. FREEMAN, General Agent

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Ship Your Butter and Eggs

To us, and we will pay you the highest price for them in Cash at once

Charrest & Bartram, 296 Main Street, Winnipeg.



We especially request that all letters intended for this department be addressed to The Boys' and Girls' Department of The Nor'-West Farmer. Do not enclose any business communication in the same envelope.

The Polliwog that Lost its Tail.

A wiggly little polliwog lived in a pool,
On the edge of a stream where the water was cool,
Till one day he turned very green and pale,
For he found that he surely was losing his tail,
And legs were sprouting, and he caught the croup
As he crawled up the bank with a hoarse ge-loup.
Ca-thump, ca-lump, ca-chug, ca-chook.
"O what can have happened?" he asked with a croak;
"This seems like a regular bull-frog joke."
Then he stretched his legs for a mighty jump,
And right in the water he landed ka-plump;
Which made him smile from ear to ear,
For he felt so very delightfully queer,
As he called to his mate, "I'm a frog my dear!"
—Charles Keeler.

Has Found Some Flowers.

Ninga, Man., May 22, 1909.
Dear Editor.—We have a little bay colt; its mother is very cross with it and we have to feed it cow's milk. I go to school and am in grade four. My cousin lives only about a mile from here, and we have fine times playing together.
I have found anemones, buttercups and violets out this year. I can help mother quite a bit now; can sweep, wash dishes and mind the baby. Lila Smith (Age 8).

Will Soon Have Telephones.

Carnduff, Sask., May 11, 1909.
Dear Editor.—I liked to read "Sowing Seeds in Danny" very much, and always read the letters from the boys and girls. I like to read books and my favorites are, "Treasure Island," "Thelma," "Black Beauty," "Glengary School Days," "The Man from Glengary," and a lot of others.
We have 300 acres of land to sow and have 140 acres of it done. There are a lot of gophers around here this spring and we are going to put out poison for them. A telephone line is going to be put through here this summer.
I would like to exchange post cards with the boys and girls and will answer all letters that come to me.
Yours truly, Elmer D. Shier (Age 14.)

Likes Louisa M. Alcott's Books.

Nesbitt, Man., May 19, 1909.
Dear Editor.—I have read the letters of the boys and girls for some time and have written twice before, but I guess my letters both found a safe hiding place in the waste paper basket. My father has taken The Nor'-West Farmer for about ten years and could not do without it now. I have read the charming serial, "Sowing Seeds in Danny." I am very fond of reading, and would like to get the book entitled, "Joe's Boys," by Louisa M. Alcott. I have read all her books but this one, and I like them fine.
We are having a very backward spring this year, and a great deal of grain is yet to be sown. Nearly all the birds have returned and most of the flowers are in bloom. Wishing



"Mary had a Little Lamb."

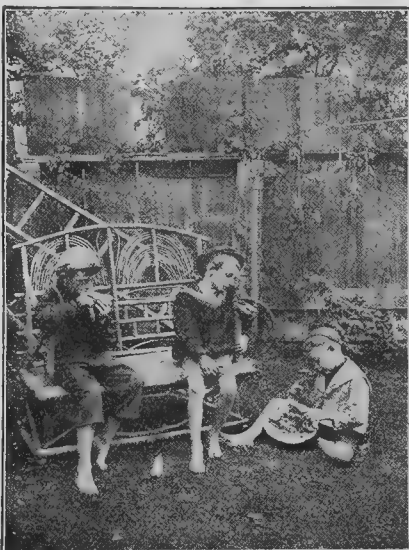
the paper every success, Isabella B. Hamilton.

Takes Music Lessons.

Oxbow, Sask., May 16, 1909.
Dear Editor.—I always like to read the letters from the other boys and girls of this page. I live on a farm with my father and mother, two brothers and two sisters and like the farm very much. We have a Shetland pony that papa and mama got us three years ago last Christmas. We call him Bert and he is very gentle and quiet. We drive him to school. He came from Deleau in a crate. My brother Gordon, who was just three years old then, held Bert's rope all the way home because he thought he would get away.
I like going to school very much.
Spring is here again and I am glad. All the green grass is coming out, and the flowers, too. We had a rain last week and it lasted for two days and the roads are rather muddy now.
Do any of the readers take music lessons? I do, and like it, too. I like reading books and stories and have read a lot of both.
Papa has taken your paper for a long time and we like it very much. Wishing the paper every success, your little friend, Mary E. Clark (Age 10).

Parents Should Take The Farmer.

Lougheed, Alta., May 16, 1909.
Dear Editor.—We are not subscribers to your paper, but I am staying with some neighbors and they get it. I always turn to the letters first. I think you made a lovely offer for the children by giving books for the best letters. I have been in Canada three years, and have two brothers and one sister. We live on a farm and we like it very well. We live by a lake which is two miles long. The ducks are back and they are very thick. This is the first time I have ever written to your paper but I hope it is not the last.
Yours truly, Marion Landals (Age 14).



A Boy's Job.

Inside Facts About All Kinds of Roofing

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Since Ruberoid roofing was invented, nearly twenty years ago, there have sprung up more than 300 substitutes. Many of these substitutes have names which sound like Ruberoid. Before they are laid and exposed to the weather, they *look* like Ruberoid. But don't let these facts deceive you.

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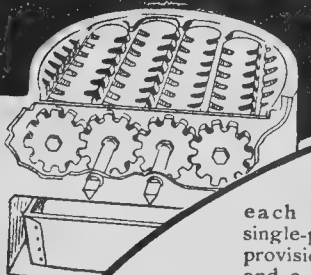
Ruberoid roofing also comes in attractive colors—Red, Green, Brown, suitable for the finest homes. These color roofings are made under our exclusively owned patents.

The colors of Ruberoid do not wear off or fade, for they are a *part* of the roofing.

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Sunshine grates have maximum strength

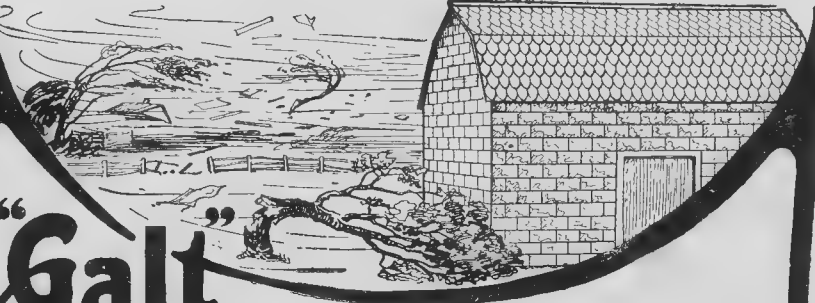
Sunshine Furnace has four triangular grate bars, each having three distinct sides. In the single-piece and two-piece grate no such-like provision is made for expansion or contraction, and a waste of coal always follows a shaking.

On the left- and right-hand sides are cotter pins, which when loosened permit the grates to slide out. These four grate bars are made of heavy cast iron, and are finished up with bulldog teeth. The teeth will grind up the toughest clinker; and

SUNSHINE furnace

because the grates are made in sections, not only can nothing but dust and ashes pass through, but after each shaking a different side can be presented to the fire. Also, with the Sunshine grate there is no back-breaking movements attached to the shaking. By gently rocking the lever, first on the left and then on the right, the ashes are released on both sides, and fall through into the pan.

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The new "Galt" Steel Shingles and Sidings are the surest protection from the fiercest storms that rage—yes, even lightning storms.

They are made from the Best British Galvanized Steel Plates, which shed lightning like water from a duck's back.

No wind, rain or snow can penetrate the new Gale-proof, closed-end side-lock or the continuous interlocking and overlapping bottom joint. They are twice as securely nailed as any other—that's very important.

They are easily and quickly laid, and the Bold Gothic Tile pattern makes a very handsome roof.

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Contributions on experiences in gardening and tree growing are cheerfully given space in this department.

God Save the Tree.

God save this tree we plant!
And to all nature grant
Sunshine and rain.
Let not its branches fade,
Save it from axe and spade,
Save it for joyful shade—
Sheltering the plain.

When it is ripe to fall,
Neighbored by trees as tall,
Shape it for good.
Shape it to bench and stool,
Shape it to square and rule,
Shape it for home and school,
God bless the wood.

Lord of the earth and sea,
Prosper our planted tree,
Save with Thy might.
Save us from indolence,
Waste and improvidence,
And in Thine excellence,
Lead us aright.

— Henry Hanby Hay.

A Growing Industry.

The accompanying photo, taken at the Winnipeg market square, shows a phase of what is becoming quite an important branch of trade in nearly

Our Native Jack Pine (Pinus Divaricata).

By M. J. Stevenson, Morris, Man.

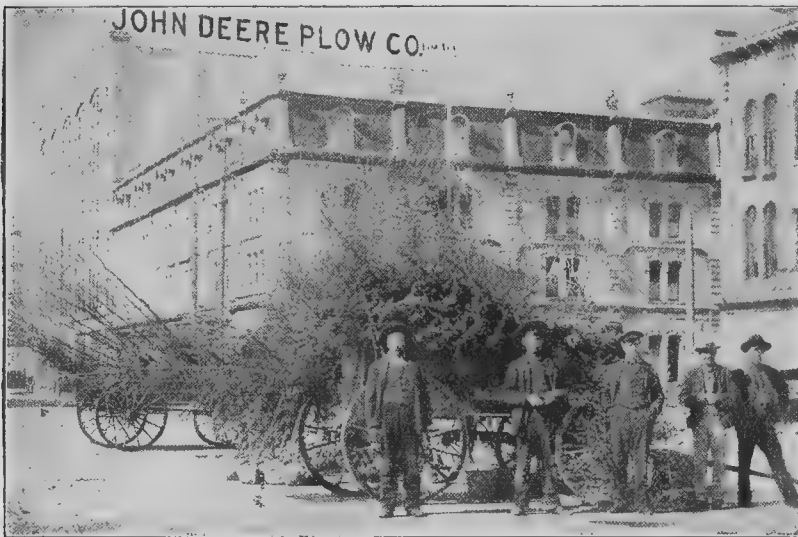
I think that you will all agree that the tree par excellence for prairie planting is undoubtedly an evergreen. It makes by far the best windbreak and brings the freshness and beauty of summer into the dreariness of winter.

There are two reasons, I think, why they have not been more extensively planted in the past. In the first place, they are rather hard to grow from seed, and there are not many places where the farmers can have access to the young trees growing wild in the woods. And while nursery stock is undoubtedly the best for planting, on account of the better root system which they have, they come a little high when you make a large plantation.

In the second place they are regarded as being too slow growing. We Westerners are too impatient; we think that anything that grows slower than a Dakota cottonwood or a Manitoba maple is too slow for us to bother with.

Now just here is where the jack pine comes in, as it makes by far its most rapid growth while young and seems to dispense with the rule of most other evergreens in this respect. Let me give you an illustration or two that came under my own personal observation during the last twenty years.

In the eastern part of Manitoba, on a piece of land about a section in extent, in township four, range seven, east, there was growing prior to the year 1888 a splendid forest of jack



Trees for sale on Winnipeg Market (see article accompanying.)

all our western cities and towns—the selling to city lot holders of shade trees. Many thousands of spruces, tamaracs, elms, maples, basswoods, ash, etc., are brought into Winnipeg each year, the spruce and elm being most largely sold. Some of the trees are carefully handled, but many others—especially of the spruces—are not worth planting out, being mostly devoid of roots, and these in many cases left exposed, not wrapped in sacking, as is shown in the picture.

On the whole, the interest taken in tree planting by our city and town people in the West exceeds that taken by the people on the farms, notwithstanding the fact that the opportunity to plant trees, and the need for trees is greater on the farm than in the town.

One of the neglected vegetables in this country is the kohlrabi. It belongs to the same family of plants as the turnip, and while it would better have been sown earlier, it may still be planted and will give a crop this year. The bulbs grow above ground and are much similar in nature to fine flavored turnips. They should be used before they grow too large; otherwise they become stringy.

pinus. The trees standing close together were from eight to twenty inches in diameter and from eighty to one hundred feet high, fine straight trees without any side limbs, only a little bunch at the top.

This grove was entirely killed by fire in the fall of 1888. Every tree was a blackened and charred column from the ground floor to the topmost twig. And now let me call your attention to a remarkable fact. The jack pine has persistent cones, which cling to the tree year after year, so that on the same tree you will see cones that had grown ten years ago, as well as those that had grown last year, all sticking to the limbs. In all these cones the seed will be good as they are seared from the weather with a heavy coating of pitch. I have seen very few open by the action of the weather as do the cones on most all other conifers. But when the fire sweeps through these forests the heat melts the pitch covering the cones, the seeds fall out, and in a few years there is a young forest growing again on the same piece of land.

In going over the ground where the old forest had stood, which I mentioned above, four years after the fire, I found the ground thickly covered with the young pines again. These trees got leave to grow nine years,

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Loss Claims paid last year **\$30,152.89**

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Average rate of assessment six years, **16½c. per acre.**

PLANS OF INSURANCE SAME AS IN 1908

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I have now **\$1,000,000.00** Insurance in force.

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Send your attempt on a sheet of paper, together with stamped addressed envelope for reply, to FELLOWS & CO., Wholesale Watch Merchants, Birmingham, England. The winner is required to purchase a Chain from us to wear with watch. The name of this paper must be mentioned. Prize-winners of last competition were:—

Miss E. Mornington, 664 Mulvey Avenue, Fort Rouge, Winnipeg, Canada; Mr. A. Bertram, Dalston, Ontario.

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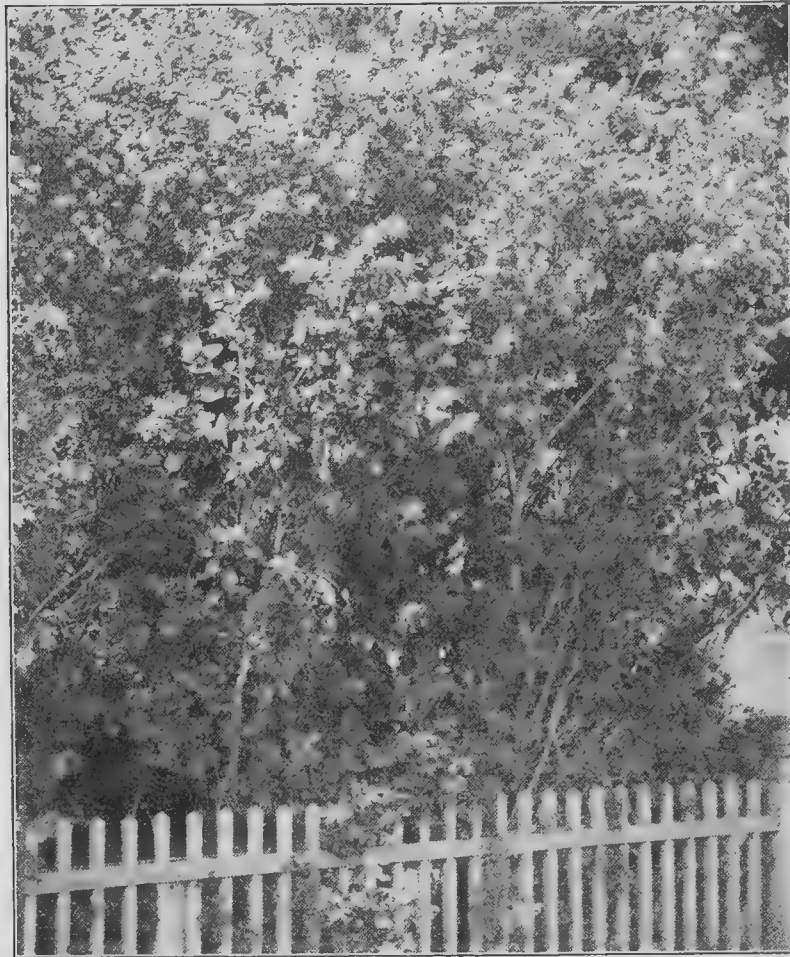
when they were again entirely swept by fire in the fall of 1897.

In going through what had been the grove two months after the fire I found everything a blackened and charred ruin, not a green branch or top anywhere in sight. The casual observer would have said, "Well, I guess this is the last chapter in the history of this forest." But, no, three years after the last fire I was agreeably surprised to see millions of the young hopefuls sticking their heads through the snow again.

In 1907 I was again over this ground. The young trees had had just ten years growth from seed. What a revelation! The trees in many places stand so thick that you can hardly force your way through them. From actual measurement some of the trees were found to be from eighteen to twenty feet high and from three to five inches in diameter. Some white spruce and balsam fir growing nearby and the same age are not more than one-third the height of the jack pines. Even the white birch and poplar growing with them are from two to four feet shorter and the poplar

through it again when only three or four years old, the trees would have been too young to have borne seed, and that would have been the end of it. There is abundant evidence of this having taken place in a great many instances. Here and there a piece of charred stump sticking out of the sand is all that remains of a once jack pine forest.

Well, you ask, is this tree any use for planting on the prairie? In my judgment, I would say it is one of the best evergreens we have for that purpose. In the first place, being a native, it is entirely hardy, and its rapid growth while young must make it a favorite. While it will never compare in beauty of form with the white on that account, I think from observation in the woods that the white spruce will be as high as the jack pine in a term of fifty years, but for the first twenty-five years of its growth I have never seen any other conifer that will grow as fast as the jack pine. It seems to thrive in a great variety of soils, in sand or on hard clay, and it is as much at home in the rich



THE UPRIGHT TARTARIAN HONEYSUCKLE.

This is one of our best flowering shrubs for the west. The plants shown here are about 12 feet high and loaded with the most cheerful pink bloom. Several varieties have proven themselves hardy in this country.

and birch had the advantage that in nearly every case they were growing from the roots of the old trees that were killed by the fire.

Now right here is where the Government should step in and try and provide some means of fire protection. There are thousands of acres in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta which are unsuited for agriculture, but which would grow splendid timber. All that is necessary at the present time at a great many places is to keep the fires in check, and the forests growing near would reseed these waste places, but a few more fires and all the seed trees will have been destroyed in a great many places and the land will have become a barren waste, either a sand desert or growing up in useless brush. I think a few thousand dollars rightly spent by the government in a good system of fire protection for our forests would yield millions in returns in the future. As these lands are useless for agriculture, they will have to be reforested at great expense in the future. Take, for instance, the young jack pine forest which I mentioned before. Suppose the fire had run

black loam of the Red River Valley as in its native sand hills. Some small trees which I brought from the woods and planted on the prairie six years ago have done well, and are now about ten feet high. I measured a leader on one of these trees the other day and found it had made a growth of twenty-eight inches last summer.

They transplant quite easily from the woods, if a few simple rules are respected. Small trees about twelve inches high are the best to plant. They should be planted in the spring before the new growth starts, to get the best results, and on no account allow the roots to be exposed to the sun and wind for one moment. The best thing to pack around the roots of your trees in transit is wet sphagnum moss out of some tamarac swamp if you can get it. Then wrap burlap on the outside and tie it tightly. Leave the tops out of the packing so that they will remain dry. If your land is in first class condition, your trees will not need any water at planting time, but they should have good surface cultivation during the summer.

The land for planting should be a



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Many of these instruments are as good as new and we will make the terms to please you.

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SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

ANY person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

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If you write us you will hear of a simple home treatment and be supplied with the name of people right here in Canada who have been cured without knife or plaster by our painless method. If you give the name of your family physician and full particulars of your case the information will be considered in strict confidence. Address "Personal" Vitallia Remedies, 577 Sherbourne St., Toronto, Ont.



Photo by Norman M. Ross
Albert Regel's Honeysuckle, a low spreading bush, bearing very sweet scented pink flowers. Grows from cuttings or root divisions. Thrives well in the West, and should be better known. Photographed at the Indian Head Forestry Station.

well prepared summer fallow and plowed as deeply as possible the year before. Handled right, there is no more trouble to get them to grow than a deciduous tree, and I think that there is a great future before them for prairie planting in the great Northwest.

A Season's Experience in Alberta.

Under the above title, the May issue of the Canadian Horticulturist contains the following short article, from the pen of D. W. Spice, Lacombe:—

For my first season with flowers in Alberta, I chose only those annuals whose culture I was familiar with, such as asters, sweet peas, stocks, Phlox Drummondii, Shirley poppies, lupines, candytuft, alyssum, nasturtiums, godetias, and so forth. The result was a very pleasant surprise to me, as so many wise ones had told me how foolish I was to try to grow flowers in Alberta. Friends from Ontario who visited us were greatly surprised at the wonderful growth and profusion of bloom, especially so with the asters, phlox, sweet peas and stocks.

Owing to our short summer season, I found it much better to start most of my annuals in a hotbed early in April, and transplant the first week of June, just in time to catch the rains. During the long days of July and August, the growth and wealth of bloom was really wonderful.

I have also tried dahlias, German iris, bleeding heart, gladioli, hollyhocks and peonies with splendid success. The hollyhocks and gladioli I started in the hotbed in empty fruit baskets, the kind we get plums and peaches in. They are soon up and doing. I gradually hardened them off. When they are ready for their permanent bed, I sunk box and all in the bed; by this means the roots were not disturbed and soon the plants were in full bloom, the wonder of many who have tried these without success.

In perennials, pansies head the list. Alberta's climate just suits them. My sixty-five-foot bed was a bewildering mass of blooms from May until the real hard frosts came. I tried also larkspurs, sweet william, pinks, columbines, and found them to do splendidly. Last July, I sowed seeds of over twenty different perennials as an experiment. They went into their winter quarters strong, husky plants.

Melon Vines Dying.

C. W., Gretna, Man.—"My watermelon plants, after coming up nicely, grow fine, sometimes until the vines have half grown fruit on them, when they suddenly wither and die. This has happened now for several years. The ground is always well prepared and no insects found on the roots."

Answer by V. Mager, Market Gar-

dener, Winnipeg.—This is a question that is hard to answer satisfactorily,

not having seen the plants. It seems to me that the vines have grown too fast for a time and then have been checked in their growth for want of moisture. Or, they may have been planted in manured hills which dried out in mid-summer. The slope or position of the land may be such as to cause too great heat at noon, or if there is alkali in the soil, that would cause this trouble. If some of these reasons are the cause, I would recommend mulching around the plants in order to give them a continuous moisture supply.

Mignonette should be kept closely picked as soon as it comes into flower. Otherwise it will run to seed and lose its usefulness.

James E. Orr, an Ontario grower of gladioli, says: "Gladioli are the only things that grow in the vegetable kingdom, that I know of, that have not got an enemy in some fly, bug or worm to destroy them, they alone appearing to grow unharmed by anything."

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What is strength, vim and energy? What is the force before which obstacles melt and competition fades away? What is the power in man which makes even the lion quail? What is health and vigor? In fact, what is life itself but **ELECTRICITY**? Do not all authorities tell us that they are so closely allied that none can say where one leaves off and the other begins? Who can dispute that they are the same? The strong and healthy man is always full of electricity, and the weak always lacks it. What is more natural, then, than that electricity should cure where new strength and life are needed, as in Rheumatism, Lamé Back, Kidney, Liver and Stomach troubles, or Lost vitality, Debility, Varicocele, Exhaustion, etc., caused by overwork, drains, excesses, etc.? There is no question about it. It is a fact that I have demonstrated by curing more than 100,000 such sufferers in my 40 years of ceaseless labor in this field. The whole secret is simply to give the treatment right, and my success and experience insure that.

My invention, the Dr. Sanden Herculex Electric Belt is a complete battery, made in form of a belt, weighing only a few ounces, and worn during sleep. It, in a gentle, soothing manner, fills your body full of the life-giving current, and the first night's use is a revelation to the wearer. In two months it will cure the worst cases. It has been world-standard for forty years, and I know so well what it will do for those ailing as above that to the sceptical who do not care to buy at a liberal discount for cash I will give it on absolute

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Call or send for my Herculex to-day, or if you want to look into the matter further, I have two of the best little books ever written on electricity and its medical uses which I'd like to send you. Sent free, sealed upon request.

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While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily endorse the opinions of all contributors. Correspondents will kindly write on one side of the sheet only and in each case give his name—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. All correspondence will be subject to revision.

Why Do Young People Leave the Farm?

Geo. Langley, M. L. A., Maymont, Sask., writes:—

"There is in Dr. McIntyre's letter on this subject (page 538, May 5 issue) a fighting note of complaint that seems to me most regrettable.

"Every student of social conditions knows that the tendency of the young people to leave the farm is a fact, and it is regarded as a deplorable fact by the social optimist. It may be caused by any or all of the factors named by Dr. McIntyre; but it is deplorable for reasons that are plain to the dull-est of us. It is to the country reared men and women that experience has taught us to look for the most fully developed and perfect physique. Whatever opinion we may hold as to the relative importance of physical and mental force, there is hardly any difference of opinion as to the need of physical robustness, and the nation whose majority of citizens are born and raised in the close atmosphere of city life must, as years roll on, suffer physical deterioration; and while it is generally thought that the city raised man is keener witted, the intelligence of the country raised man more than makes up in fibre what it lacks in edge.

"And while these things are so plain as scarcely to need statement, when we look at the higher ground the whole matter becomes one of the highest possible importance. Just as it is true that righteousness exalteth a nation (in spite of the demand for Dreadnoughts), so it is equally true that right living is to a very large degree a question of environment and opportunity, for the virtue of the multitude is very largely a negative quality, and as a seedbed for traits of character that are undesirable the overcrowded parts of our great cities are easily the worst. All the preaching, all the mission work, all the admirable devotion of the large army of workers for social uplifting scarcely does more than keep the undesirable features in check, while the peculiar tendency of our industrial conditions—that makes labor in full demand in the more pleasant months of the year, while leaving it unemployed in the more rigorous season of the winter months—is bringing us face to face with forces that not only compel attention but cannot fail to awaken concern.

"And it is this concern that is prompting the enquiry: Cannot something be done to check the tendency of the young people to leave the farm? And surely there is nothing very dreadful, while endeavoring to find the true method of solving the problem, to ask: To what extent can the public school be used to attain this end? And it is a little disconcerting, to say the least, that at this point a man filling the important position occupied by Dr. McIntyre, instead of coming forward and offering his ability and experience to assist in a cause so worthy, places himself in an attitude of defence and regards the movement as an attack upon himself and his co-workers. It is the old miserable story of the priest who, while he is the leader of the people to his own limit, beyond that becomes a barrier to progress.

"Yet Dr. McIntyre must be fully aware of the great change that has come over the spirit of education during the last three-quarters of a century, and more particularly during the last forty or fifty years. The old gen-

erally accepted idea that education was a mere filling up, an equipment supplied from without, while the pupil was a passive and not infrequently antagonistic recipient, whose antagonism could be successfully beaten down with a rod—this old system is today altogether repudiated by all up to date educationalists, Dr. McIntyre, I have no doubt, being among the number.

"And if we have been successful in inaugurating an ideal in education where the pupil is regarded as the teacher's co-worker and assistant, this very condition, it seems to me, opens up a possible means of going at least part of the way toward the attainment of the desired object.

"If we believe, as we do today, that the true purpose of education is the development of the ego, the calling into being of the individuality of the pupil, and the development and culture of that individuality by the pupil's active co-operation, is it too much to ask that those responsible for the education of our young people shall adapt themselves to the requirements of the nation, and guide their pupils along a pathway which, though it may be somewhat new, will yet more surely reach the goal desired?

"What is the complaint that is most pointedly made against our schools? It is that education is largely, if not entirely, directed for fitting the pupils for following a professional or commercial calling, resulting in all who get the chance drifting into one or other of these pursuits, and very often causing a feeling of disappointment among the young people whom opportunity does not favor, and who are in consequence left on the farm. Now, can any intelligent reason be given why, in the mind culture of a rural school, the matters that the pupils will be most concerned with when they grow up, the matters that surround and engross them as soon as the school hours are over, are completely, or almost completely ignored in the curriculum of the school course? Every man who has grown up among farm interests and who has sought somewhat into the inner meaning of soil and plant, with their wonderful possibilities, cannot be put off with the silly excuse that these are common things. Closer knowledge teaches us that there is an architectural plan, delicate and intricate, in the make up of a tree or plant, and in this plan there is scope for human co-operation which nature not only solicits but will amply reward. The same with our flowers. It is a reproach to us that the beauty of our flowers is so largely unseen by those who live among them, and the reason for this is that the mind in its early unfoldings is abandoned to the study of arithmetical puzzles that are never likely to be of the least use or service to the man on the farm, while the ability to appreciate the riches which nature so profusely spreads around him is left undeveloped, until we might apply the stinging words of Wordsworth to nine out of ten of the pupils in our rural schools:

"The primrose, by the river's brim,
A yellow primrose 'twas to him; and it a nothing more."

"I was glad to learn from some words that I heard spoken by Professor Murray, the president of the Saskatchewan University, that an earnest effort will be made in that institution to work along such lines that in this agricultural province education shall treat much more largely of matters appertaining to the farm; and the result will, I trust, be that we shall be able to point to our schools, elementary, intermediate and collegiate, as places whose work sets forth plainly the many advantages of country and farm life, and by their methods of education enable their pupils to find their greatest pleasure in the life upon the farm.

"To expect this is not to bring any charge against those who work in our public schools. It is only to call them to an even greater possibility of service, which should be welcomed and not resented by those who are engaged in the work of our public schools.

"That work will have to be done along other lines and by other bodies and forces to fully counteract the city-

FREE TO YOU—MY SISTER



a complete trial; and if you should wish to continue, it will cost you only about 12 cents a week, or less than two cents a day. It will not interfere with your work or occupation. Just send me your name and address, tell me how you suffer, if you wish, and I will send you the treatment for your case, entirely free, in plain wrapper, by return mail. I will also send you free of cost my book—"WOMAN'S OWN MEDICAL ADVISER" with explanatory illustrations showing why women suffer, and how they can easily cure themselves at home. Every woman should have it, and learn to think for herself. Then when the doctor says—"You must have an operation," you can decide for yourself. Thousands of women have cured themselves with my home remedy. It cures all, old or young. To Mothers of Daughters, I will explain a simple home treatment which speedily and effectually cures Leucorrhœa, Green Sickness and Painful or Irregular Menstruation in Young Ladies. Plumpness and health always result from its use.

Wherever you live, I can refer you to ladies of your own locality who know and will gladly tell any sufferer that this Home Treatment really cures all women's diseases and makes women well, strong, plump and robust. Just send me your address, and the free ten days' treatment is yours, also the book. Write to-day as you may not see this offer again. Address: **MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box H. 95 WINDSOR, Ont.**

FREE TO YOU AND EVERY SISTER SUFFERING FROM WOMEN'S AILMENTS.

I am a woman.
I know women's sufferings.
I have found the cure.
I will mail, free of any charge, my home treatment with full instructions to any sufferer from women's ailments. I want to tell all women about this cure—you, my reader, for yourself, your daughter, your mother, or your sister. I want to tell you how to cure yourselves at home without the help of a doctor. Men cannot understand women's sufferings. What we women know from experience, we know better than any doctor. I know that my home treatment is a safe and sure cure for Leucorrhœa or Whitish discharges, Ulceration, Displacement or Falling of the Womb, Profuse, Scanty or Painful Periods, Uterine or Ovarian Tumors or Growths, also pains in the head, back and bowels, bearing down feelings, nervousness, creeping feeling up the spine, melancholy, desire to cry, hot flashes, weariness, kidney and bladder troubles where caused by weaknesses peculiar to our sex.

I want to send you a complete 10 days' treatment entirely free to prove to you that you can cure yourself at home, easily, quickly and surely. Remember, that it will cost you nothing to give the treatment

I WILL MAKE YOU STRONG

Take My Belt for What it is Worth. Wear it Until You Are Cured---Then Pay Me My Price.



learned to restore it; also I want to tell you the names of some men who will tell you that when they came to me they were physical wrecks, and are now the finest specimens of physical manhood.

Dr. McLaughlin:—Dear Sir,—I wore your Belt two years ago for rheumatism, and it cured me completely, and I can now say that I consider it a permanent cure. I have had no return of it since. I thank you very much for urging me to take your Belt at that time. I feel stronger and younger than I have for years, and I would advise anyone suffering from rheumatism to try your Belt, as I do not think they could find a better remedy. Yours truly,—**ROBT. EIMMER, Arcola, Sask.**

Dr. McLaughlin:—Dear Sir,—The Belt which I purchased from you nearly three years ago was all that I could expect, as my back never bothers me at all now, except when I get a cold; then I wear the Belt a few nights, perhaps two or three, and I am all right again. Thanking you for the goodness of the Belt and the benefits I have received, I am sincerely yours,—**O. STOCKFORD, Altamont Man.**

And how is it with you? Have you Rheumatism and back pains, a dull ache and weakness over your kidneys, dull headaches, with a tired, stupid feeling? Are you losing your vitality? Do you feel yourself growing aged before your time? Are you nervous, sleepless, short of memory and lacking in spirit and self-confidence? Do you know that you are not the man you would like to be,

If so I can cure you. What you lack is just what electricity supplies.

My Belt will cure you, and if you will come to me you will soon be one of "DR. McLAUGHLIN'S MEN."

Business transacted by mail or at offices only. No agents.

FREE BOOK—Call and test my Belt free, or, if you can't do that, send for my book about it, also free. No charge for consultation. CALL TO-DAY. SEND THIS AD.

DR. A. M. McLAUGHLIN, 112 YONGE STREET. TORONTO, CANADA.

STRAYED

\$15 REWARD

Strayed from 24-7-21w2 on May 18, 1909, one Gelding rising five years, of the following description: Color, light bay, legs clipped below knees, mane clipped behind ears, one front hoof split about 1½ inches, no white markings, branded on left shoulder, weight about 1075, swings right foot outward when trotting, had single harness on. \$15 reward will be given for his recovery.

L. D. MALDEN

Yellow Grass or West Calder, P.O.

A Woman's Sympathy

Are you discouraged? Is your doctor's bill a heavy financial load? Is your pain a heavy physical burden? I know what these mean to delicate women—I have been discouraged, too; but learned how to cure myself. I want to relieve your burdens. Why not end the pain and stop the doctor's bill? I can do this for you and will if you will assist me.

All you need do is to write for a free box of the remedy which has been placed in my hands to be given away. Perhaps this one box will cure you—it has done so for others. If so, I shall be happy and you will be cured for 2c (the cost of a postage stamp). Your letters held confidentially. Write to-day for my free treatment. **MRS. F. E. CURTIS, Windsor, Ont.**

ward tendency, one readily admits. That to some extent it cannot be prevented may even be admitted, nor would it be beneficial if altogether arrested; but what we have a right to hope for is that the check may be so effectual that we shall not see what at present is all too plain—thousands of acres of land uncultivated and thousands of idle men lining the streets of our towns and cities."

What Our Farmers' Organizations Should Strive For.

Fred W. Green, Moose Jaw, Sask., writes:—"I think you are doing a good turn to the farmers of this country in publishing the views of our leading men re grain shipping problems. We have read your own comments, the latest proposals of the farmers' delegation to Ottawa, your extracts from the special grain monthly report, letters of Mr. Bewell to Mr. Millar and vice versa, Mr. James Fletcher on government elevators, Mr. Geo. Langley, also Mr. E. A. Partridge, and many others. These are all good, if we can learn to stick to the text and keep out any personal element or show of animosity. We want to know what is really in the various arguments advanced."

"At the last Saskatchewan Grain Growers' convention it was decided to take a little time to discuss the pros and cons of this elevator proposition, and anything that will throw light on the subject or bring out

tions should be placed in a position to considerately, intelligently and forcibly place before the executive bodies of these gigantic corporations the desires, suggestions and demands of those engaged in the great interest of agriculture, upon whose success so much depends."

"We must have data, facts; we must know. All these different bodies have their capital invested and are carefully guarding it and endeavoring to make their investment pay. We do not blame them. But it is up to us to look after our investment, and see that it pays."

"Farmers as yet have had no organization commensurate with their enormous capital invested. We should have the best talent possible devoted to our interest, investigating, watching, guarding, getting facts, trained to present our claims. And if so organized as to provide this, very many of our difficulties could be mutually arranged and the best worked out."

"This is what the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association is trying to work out in the life membership plan, viz., to provide an organism that may be properly equipped to deal with the great questions involved in a manner that will command respect and attentive consideration from the great bodies which necessity compels us to approach—not in a spirit of tyranny or an attitude of cringing inferiority, but with an intelligent, dignified, earnest de-



Farm and City Tractor, Manufactured by the Avery Manufacturing Co.
[Referred to on page 623 of our last issue.]

facts in connection with transportation, storage or marketing our grain product is, and will be, heartily welcomed by all, and the putting forward of different views is just what we want to see and hear. But vituperation and personal attacks should be avoided.

"There is no doubt something to be said from the standpoint of the present elevator system; I mean there is that which is best in connection with it, as well as that which is worst, or the pros as well as the cons. Personally, I should like to examine both. Everyone that knows the writer, of course, knows that he has no love for any kind of an elevator at initial points; but when 10,000 people will sign a petition, asking that a system of elevators be maintained at initial points, it proves to the writer, at least for the present, that he is in a hopeless minority, and there may be something good in elevators."

"Last summer the writer stood on a rock at old Quebec, watching the commerce of our Canada floating out on the bosom of the St. Lawrence; he traced it to Montreal, up through the St. Lawrence system, across to the Welland, watched the traffic down the St. Mary's river, the rush at the Soo locks, and the tremendous movement at Port William and Port Arthur. He tried to take in the fact that great transportation systems, the vast organizations and aggregations of capital and brains were improving and utilizing this water system, as well as our railway systems, elevator systems, banking systems, etc. Thus there was forced home upon me more strongly than ever the necessity that our farmers' organiza-

sire to heartily co-operate in a solution of the intricate, vexing problems confronting our Canada."

Dangers from Lightning.

A. Lindback, Fire Commissioner of Manitoba, writes: "During an electric storm which passed over Elkhorn, Man., May 14th, Sidney Stone was struck and killed by lightning. The notice goes on to state that he was on his way to town, carrying some ploughshares, and when overtaken by the storm, stepped into a barn close by for shelter. The bolt struck the barn shortly after."

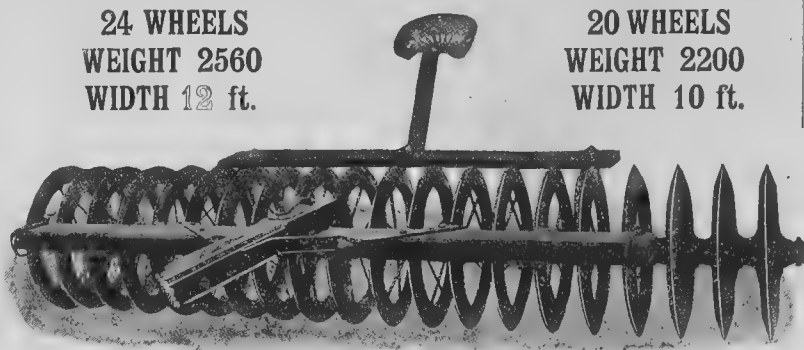
"No wonder that the lightning flash, with the crash of thunder, is so terrifying to many people. The more we learn of electricity and the

The Improved Brandon Sub-Surface Packer

Is not a one season tool, but to ensure best results, it should be used after all plowing, whether in the spring, summer or fall. It's V-shaped discs penetrate the soil deeper and pack the sub-surface more firmly than any other machine. Built in two sections to conform to uneven surfaces.

24 WHEELS
WEIGHT 2560
WIDTH 12 ft.

20 WHEELS
WEIGHT 2200
WIDTH 10 ft.



Bushings on the Brandon Sub-Surface Packer, when worn, may be replaced at trifling cost. Let us tell you all about Sub-Surface Packing as a method of tillage. Catalogues on request.

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BRANDON, MAN.



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HOUSE PAINTS.

They are the cheapest paints that can be used, because superior in quality.

Every gallon made to conform to the highest standards.

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Lumber at Wholesale

Direct from the mill to the farm. Also Cement, Lime, Cedar Fence Posts, etc. Send us your specifications and get prices delivered at your station. We have shipped a great many farmers this season, and through saving them big money, they are, without exception well pleased with results. Bank references.

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Have been doing Hail Insurance business for the past eighteen years. Have paid the expenses and all losses in full in fifteen of those years. Have no liabilities. Pay to the extent of six dollars per acre for losses, and for partial losses proportionately. Cost 25c per acre or less, according to the loss claims. In seven years the full amount of the Premium Notes was not called.

ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT
HONEST APPRAISEMENTS AND
SATISFACTORY SETTLEMENTS

INSURE WITH US AND FEEL SECURE

more we hear of its all-powerful natural energy, the more reason we have to stand in awe of it, and feel the necessity of learning how to control it.

"The thunder cloud is charged with positive electricity, which induces a rising of negative electricity in all conductors extending from the earth.

"The purpose of the lightning rod is not so much to attract the lightning flash and conduct it to the earth as to facilitate the equilibrium of terrestrial and atmospheric electricity, in good time, long before the two electricities attain a dangerous tension. In other words a lightning rod or conductor discharges functions similar to those of a safety valve, which enables the steam to escape from the boiler before it has reached an explosive pressure therein. The lightning rod must be installed in such a manner as to protect the entire building, in all its parts, and also the immediate vicinity of the structure.

"Steel roofing is a protection against lightning, and buildings with such roof, and covered with iron are lightning proof. The safest and most effective lightning rod is one of copper without joints, and if connections are necessary, it is all-important that they are carefully soldered.

"Remember this,—Electricity passing through metal does not produce fire, but passing through an air gap or anything else that resists it, heat and fire result.

"It has been proven long ago that properly rodged buildings are immune from lightning strokes and that wire fences grounded in two or three places are safe for cattle to be near."

Against the Taxing of Buildings and Improvements.

Chas. D. Ryan, Philadelphia, Pa., writes:—"To my mind taxing farm buildings and improvements is entirely wrong.

"If a man remodels his outbuildings, puts a veranda or a balcony to his house, gives it a couple of coats of paint, lays out a lawn, sets out a nice hedge and ornamental trees, makes a driveway, puts up new fences and gates, what is the result? Along comes the assessor with a clean white pad and a sharp pointed pencil and puts up the value of the house \$500 or \$1000 and the land \$500 more, although it is the same old farm with a new dress bought with the proceeds of the farm by manual labor. Why, then, should a farmer or any other man be taxed for such improvements? The council or his neighbors do not contribute one cent to these improvements, yet all of these add to the total wealth of that section of the country.

"The present mode of assessing and collecting taxes must surely have been devised in the dark ages, and we should look for something better. It discourages improvements, and so farmers are afraid to have beautiful lawns, expensive front fences and gates, because they know that their taxes will be increased in consequence. If, however, they were exempt from taxation, you would probably see farmers everywhere tearing down old dilapidated fences and gates and renewing them; new buildings would be erected and old ones repaired; and improvements of all kinds would be introduced, so that farming would generally take on a more attractive appearance.

"If we would assess only the land for what it is worth, no matter where it is situated, I believe you would see more improved farms and a better class of buildings. If we would arrange our tax laws so that all of the burden of taxation fell on the value of land only, we would make the path of the farmer easier to tread.

"Farmers as a rule are owners of land in large areas, but are not as usual rule owners of land that is very valuable. A single acre of land, on the Island of Manhattan, in the year of 1908, sold for \$7,500,000. Did you

ever meet a farmer who owned 160 acres of such land?

"The proposition to tax only the value of land is the greatest boon that has ever been submitted to the farmers for consideration. And yet most of the men who advocate the taxation of land values and the exemption of improvements from taxation are not farmers. Most of them live in the cities.

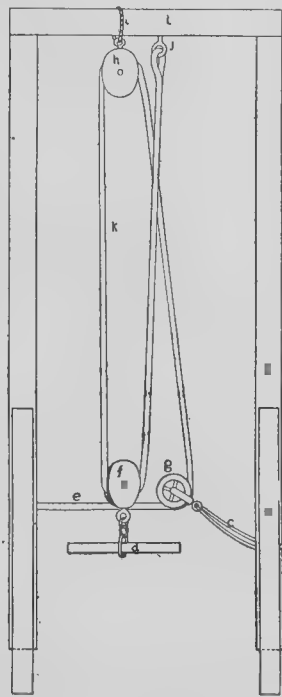
"The statement has been made time and time again that the farmer is the heaviest taxed man in the country. And it's true. Is it not time that you consider what is to your best interest? If this simple change is made in our tax laws the greatest burden of taxation will fall where the greatest land values exist, in the cities and towns, while the smallest burden will fall where the smallest land values exist, in the farming sections of our country."

Derrick for Hanging a Beef Carcass.

A Grayson, Sask., subscriber writes: "Can you give a sketch of a good derrick to be used for slaughtering cattle so that one man can handle it easily? Several that I have seen used are too heavy for one man to work alone."

Answer.—The accompanying illustration will need little explanation. Two posts are set in the ground with a piece across the top and fitted with block and tackle as shown. The important part is the arrangement of the pulleys and they could be fastened to a beam in the barn or some other building and be quite as satisfactory as on these uprights.

The carcass is fastened to the gambrel at D; the horse is hitched to the rope E, which runs through the stationary pulley G, fastened to the post at A by the chain or rope, C. As the horse draws the rope out, the pulley at F rises, lifting the carcass towards the pulley at H which, as shown, is stationary and fastened to



Derrick for Raising Carcass (See article accompanying.)

the cross-beam L by means of a chain. When the carcass is raised, it can be secured by fastening with wagon stay-chain or something similar, fastened around the beam L. One end of the rope is fastened at J. The parts shown on either side at A are simply supports for the main posts.

An arrangement of blocks and tackle after this fashion will be found to work easily. The two pulleys thus placed increase the power of the horse by two, so that a good horse will have no difficulty in hoisting the heaviest carcass likely to be kept on the farm.

Guarantee of Purity of Breeding in Poultry.

G. C. Minto, Man.—"Just before Christmas I bought a pair of advertised pure bred bronze turkeys from

a poultry dealer who has his advertisement in your paper. He did not send me any guarantee that they were pure bred birds. Should he have done so?"

Answer.—There is no such thing—at least in Canada—as registration of pure bred poultry. Therefore, it would be impossible for a poultryman to send a certificate of registration. At every poultry show the appearance and markings of the birds are taken as the indication of pure breeding; that is to say, the birds carry their pedigrees on their backs. If your turkeys have the characteristic markings of bronze turkeys, there is no reason for doubting that they are pure bred.

A Pump Question.

A Manitou, Man., subscriber writes: "I have a 24 foot well about 40 feet from the passage way of my barn and would like some way to get water into this feed way for my stock in the winter time. Could I draw water this distance with a force pump, the pipes being laid under ground below the frost line? What kind of pump would this require?"

Water may be drawn into the feed passage with any kind of a pump that would work any place else. The pipes should be laid six or seven feet in the ground in order to be safely out of the way of frost. A common suction pump or a force pump would either do the work. The Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co. have a pump which they call their No. 46 that is recommended very highly. It is a force pump with windmill attachment and the entire outfit—pump head, brass cylinder, and piping—may be had for about \$30. There are cheaper outfits but for economy the best will probably be cheapest in the end.

There will be no difficulty in drawing the water from this well through the 40 feet of piping. Water may be drawn most any distance, horizontally, so long as the pipe joints are all tight. A hole, no larger than a pin head, in the pipes or joints will cause no end of trouble. We know of a pumping outfit in Ontario similar to the one suggested by our correspondent. In this case the water is drawn 150 feet, instead of 40 feet, with perfect satisfaction. The pipes, however, are absolutely air tight and in this particular case are embedded in cement.

Composition of Wheat.

Subscriber, Marsden, Sask., wants to know what are the chemical constituents of No. 1 Hard wheat, and ordinary wheat straw, both ripe and under ripe.

In answer to the above Frank T. Shutt, Chemist Dominion Experimental Farms, says:—

"As the wheat matures its seed, the nitrogen and mineral constituents of plant food have a tendency to migrate from the stem (straw) to the seed. It will be obvious, therefore, that the ripier the seed the poorer the straw from the nutritive standpoint. Analyses have shown that the percentage of protein may decrease from 6.5% to 3.8% during the two weeks immediately previous to the complete ripening of the grain.

"The composition of No. 1 Hard wheat could be fairly represented by the following data, which were obtained in our laboratory from the examination of the official grade of 1907.

Water	13.02%
Protein	13.68
Fat	1.98
Carbohydrates	67.50
Fibre	2.21
Ash	1.61
	100.00 "

The hoe in the garden not only means fewer weeds but more moisture for the plants.

Frank Lohn, Wapella, Sask.—"I have been taking your valuable paper since last December, and I think it well worth the price—and more, too. One could take several times the subscription price from your veterinary columns. I think your paper ought to be found in every farm home in Canada."

\$1.00 Brings the Lot

For some years past we have in the Nor'-West Farmer offered free trial bottles of S. Warnock's Ulcerkure and have filled thousands of requests. The law now is that no samples of any medicine whatever will be allowed through the mails. The thing now is to persuade all who do not know about Ulcerkure to get a regular sized \$1.00 bottle and to persuade you, we make this offer all for \$1.00.

One large dollar bottle Ulcerkure	\$1.00
One regular 25c bottle Onan's Constipation Tablets.....	25
One New Idea Safety Razor, 3 blades equal to any \$5 kind	5.00

\$6.25

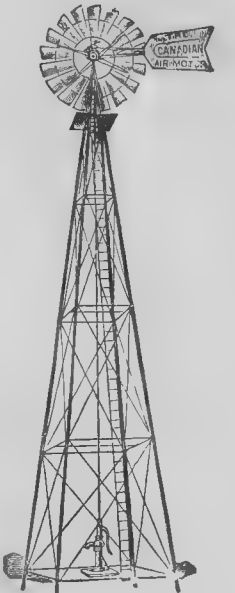
We want you to use Ulcerkure. When writing mention the Nor'-West Farmer and your nearest express office. Address

WESTERN VETERINARY CO., P.O. Box 2132, Winnipeg

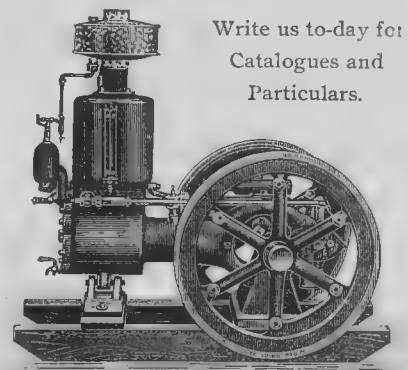
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The Celebrated Stickney Gasoline Engine is the simplest and best all round power proposition for you. It is always ready for business.



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J. C. Hargraves, D.V.S.	Medicine Hat
P. K. Walters, V.S.	Okotoks
M. Barker, V.S.	Edmonton
J. Sharpe, V.S.	Calgary
C. H. McVeigh, V.S.	Calgary
A. M. McKay, V.S.	Calgary
J. A. McCraith, V.S.	Didsbury
W. J. Bannister, V.S.	Lloydminster
J. H. Pickering, V.S.	Edmonton
W. H. Pickering, V.S.	Edmonton
S. A. K. White, V.S.	Medicine Hat
P. R. Talbot, V.S.	Lacombe
J. B. Harrington, V.S.	Lacombe
T. B. Leclair, V.S.	High River
R. G. Gilmore, V.S.	Lacombe
J. D. Lauder, V.S.	Innisfail
T. B. Harries, V.S.	Calgary
W. A. Scott, V.S.	Edmonton
D. Warnock, M.R.C.V.S.	Pincher Creek
L. J. Fredette, V.S.	Edmonton
E. T. Cunningham, V.S.	Vermilion
A. C. Murphy, V.S.	Strathcona
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C. F. Waddy, M.R.C.V.S.	Strathmore
F. A. Armstrong, V.S.	Red Willow
V. V. Christie, V.S.	Twin Lakes
N. McCarthy, V.S.	Lethbridge



WHEAT.

The following special letter to the Nor'-West Farmer under date of June 2 gives a very careful review of the wheat situation since our last issue:

During the week immediately succeeding the date of our last bi-monthly review of the wheat markets (the 18th ulto.), prices continued to advance in the speculative markets, because short sellers for the May delivery could not buy enough wheat in proper position to fill their contracts in time, and in their endeavors to buy in the open market they helped to advance the price on themselves. Thus, during that week, prices advanced 4c to 6c per bus. Since then up to this date markets have fluctuated moderately without any excitement, and the tendency has been for cash wheat, and wheat as far ahead as the July delivery, to hold firm with very little change in quotations, but owing to steadily favorable crop weather over America, the more distant futures are easier and have declined some. The difference in prices on the two weeks shows advances of from 3c to 5½c on cash wheat, and wheat which can be delivered within a short time, and advances of 1½ to 2½c on September and December wheat. It was generally expected that there would be some excitement over the culmination of the May trades in the speculative markets, but the month went out quietly, and so far as we know there has not been a single defaulted contract anywhere. No doubt many short sellers in the U. S. speculative markets, where congestion had been acute, were able to arrange private settlements without having to wait until the very last day, because in the present state of public sentiment over America against what is termed option trading, as displayed by expressions from the pulpit, the press and in some of the legislative assemblies, a hard squeeze by the longs at the end of the month which would have resulted in another sharp advance in quotations, would have made the occasion for a larger popular outcry than ever, against the methods of doing business on grain and produce exchanges. Thus, while a few influential longs held both the actual wheat and contracts for more to be delivered to them, they no doubt found it to be the part of prudence to let the shorts off easily, and settle privately, and thus the wind up of the May deal was accomplished without the fireworks which would probably have gone off had popular sentiment against the workings of grain and produce exchanges not been so strongly in evidence.

Price quotations on the last business days of May showed in most cases a sharp decline from immediately preceding prices, but with yesterday, the first day of a new month, there was a sharp rally in American markets, but today the U. S. markets, after making a further advance, sold off and closed about the same as yesterday. All European markets reported advances today, but our Winnipeg market was a shade easier on cash wheat and 8c up on futures. Thus the action of the markets today may be termed irregular, and indicates that all traders do not view the situation from the same standpoint.

A noticeable feature lately in the general situation has been the large increase in the world's shipments. Last week showed a very large increase in this way, the quality being 12,384,000 bushels, compared to 9,648,000 bushels the previous week and only 7,952,000 bushels same week last year. This is now the seventh week in succession in which the world's shipments have been larger than in the corresponding weeks of last year, the total enlargement in that time, over the same time last year, being 13,066,000 bush-

els, or not far from an average increase of two billion bushels per week, and today the quantity on ocean passage is 44,848,000 bushels, compared with 41,120,000 bushels same date a year ago. It is also worthy of notice that in the last week's world's shipments America, including Canada, is credited with shipping 3,448,000 bushels in wheat, and flour as wheat, in face of the cry of exhausted stocks. Also Russia, the Danube and India, which for same week last year, together only shipped 1,312,000 bushels, have last week shipped the large quantity of 6,880,000 bushels. Thus, while we talk about wheat being scarce, and prices advance, the high prices, like an automatic safety valve, release stores of wheat from unexpected quarters. Of course, we confidently believe that invisible stocks of wheat and flour have not for a long time been as small as they are today, for with such high prices as have been going for cash wheat and nearby delivery stuff for several months back, retail stocks must be exhausted and every miller, flour dealer and baker in a moderate way of business must have been working from hand to mouth for the simple reason that they could not afford to risk the carrying of much stock at such high prices in case of a heavy decline in values.

It is reported that many small flour mills are shut down owing to the high price and difficulty of getting wheat, and in order to keep their local customers supplied and retain their trade, they buy flour from the large milling companies. This hand to mouth way of working must continue until new crops begin to move. Cutting of new wheat has begun in Texas, but the crop in that state is so miserably small, owing to the long want of rain, that it counts for little except to say that new wheat is being cut. At same time the first reported appearance of new wheat even in small quantity checks bullishness and usually results in the market easing off, but it might not cause it to do so this year, conditions being very different from ordinary years.

It is interesting to look back over the world's crops of wheat for the last few years and view the comparison they suggest as regards the ensuing crops, because the aggregate prospect for the yield of the world's crop for the season 1909-10 is going to have very much influence on prices all the way along. We are starting the season with the prospect that aggregate world's crops will not be any larger than last year's, and may

GRAIN SUMMER SHIPMENTS.

Farmers have finished with seeding now, and those who have grain still to ship out, should begin to think of getting that work done. In order to be in a position to secure best results in selling, the sure plan is to make shipments by carloads to Fort William or Port Arthur. Once a car is shipped, it can be sold to-day, tomorrow, or next week, or whenever a spurt in prices makes a good point on which to secure a good price.

Wheat prices are high and will remain so, but owing to the general situation of scarcity of wheat on the one hand, and the good or bad reports on the growing crops which will come, and daily influence of the markets on the other, we expect to see wide fluctuations in prices from time to time, and the only way the farmer away at a distance in the country can secure advantage of the favorable opportunities to sell, is by having his cars in the hands of a reliable commission firm, with instructions as to selling agreed upon before hand.

We possess unsurpassed facilities for handling Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax, as agents for farmers, who become their own shippers, and we are a reliable commission firm, of many years standing and experience, well known over Western Canada as working solely on commission as agents for shippers, and we are prepared to handle to the best advantage for our customers all shipments entrusted to us. We make liberal advances against railroad car shipping bills immediately we receive same. One Northern wheat sold to-day (June 2nd) as high as \$1.28½c, per bush. July delivery in store Fort William or Port Arthur, which is equal to \$1.18¼c per bush. clear to shipper loaded on car at stations with a 15c per hundred rate of freight. Oats are very strong and 5c higher than stated in our quotation of two weeks ago. No. 2. Can. West. would net shipper 48¼c clear on a 15c per hundred freight rate. Ship oats early as possible. No. 1 North Western Flax is now \$1.50¾c per bush. July delivery or equal \$1.41 clear to shipper.

Please write us for further information as to prices and market prospects and for shipping instructions.

THOMPSON, SONS & CO.

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

700-703 A, GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG, CANADA.

GRAIN

We Solicit Your Grain Shipments

- 1st. Because we are strictly a commission firm.
- 2nd. Because we have had the actual experience in handling grain, which enables us to look carefully after the grading of it.
- 3rd. Because we are financially able to take care of every bushel of it, and make liberal cash advances on shipping bills.
- 4th. Because we have the market connections which enable us to dispose of it to the best advantage for you.
- 5th. Because we give our personal attention to every detail in the handling of each car.
- 6th. Because there is no delay in getting settlements for cars when you ship to us.

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P. O. Box 1738

WINNIPEG

eventually turn out much less. In the last two years, 1907, 1908, the world's wheat crops are estimated to have averaged a yield of 3,157,482,000 bushels for each year. The two years before that, 1905, 1906, had an average yield of 3,381,582,000 bushels. Thus the yield of the past two years is 224,100,000 bushels less than the yield of the preceding two years. The consumption of wheat having undergone considerable increase it is, therefore, no wonder that surplus stocks should now be very closely used up, and there being no sign at present of any certain enlargement in yield from the current season's crops it does not require a prophet to predict a continuance of high prices for another year at least. Nevertheless, prices will fluctuate considerably, as changing conditions from time to time influence trade sentiment. At present the European crops are not essentially changed from what they were two weeks ago, and they show a prospect of considerably less yield than last year.

The progress of the United States winter wheat crop has been followed with much interest during the last few weeks, several crop experts being out in the fields and some very contradictory reports being published. The crop as a whole seems to have improved somewhat under the more favorable weather conditions, but in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas the previous too dry conditions had lasted too long for the plants to recover to any extent with

the coming of otherwise beneficial rains. Today a fair estimate of the probable yield of the U. S. winter wheat is 375,000,000 bushels, against 438,000,000 bushels harvested last fall. However, if the present fine prospect for the spring wheat crop in the U. S. and Canada continues there may come to be quite as large a crop on the North American continent as in 1908. Australia has been reporting a favorable seed time and some increase in acreage under the stimulus of the high prices. The prospect for the new crop in the Argentine is the reverse of bright at present, owing to protracted drought preventing preparation of the soil for the seed. This is giving a bad start for fields already sown, and latest advices forecast a decrease in the acreage under wheat. India is the only other important grower to look to for help in supplying next year's needs, but it is too early yet to forecast anything from there, the present season's crops having only recently been harvested.

Our Winnipeg market has for the most part been firm, but not very active, during the past two weeks. The demand for cash wheat is moderate, but holders are not free sellers. On the option market, price changes mostly follow the fluctuations in the U. S. markets and for the most part trading is on a small scale. The larger traders in our markets are not attempting to do any business at present; they are apparently content to get the past sea-

son's business wound up and to look forward to the new season with its fine crop prospect. The movement of all grain from the country keeps on a small scale, but we look for some enlargement as soon as farmers get time to ship out after the balance of spring work is finished up. We strongly advise farmers to get the remainder of their grain shipped out as early as possible now, and would say to ship oats first, because oat prices are very high at present, and may ease off any time, as the advance of summer provides green feed, but wheat prices will hold up until about the time new wheat is ready, and may go sharply higher throughout the summer; at same time do not overlook that wheat prices are pretty good now. Today's prices are: No. 1 Nor., \$1.26½; No. 2 Nor., \$1.24½; No. 3 Nor., \$1.23½; No. 4 wheat, \$1.16½; feed wheat, 85½c, all spot or immediate delivery. Alberta Red winter wheat is not quoted, none being in the market. Futures closed: June, \$1.26½; July, \$1.27½; October, \$1.07½.

All prices quoted are based on in store Fort William and Port Arthur. —Thompson, Sons & Co.

OATS.

The oats market is strong, prices closing on June 2 as follows: No. 2 Canadian Western, 53½c; No. 3 C. W., 52½c; Extra No. 1 Feed, 52½c; No. 1 Feed, 52½c; No. 2 Feed, 51½c.

BARLEY.

Malting barley is a little easier but feed is strong. Prices closed on above date as follows: No. 3, no quotations; No. 4, 57½c; rejected, 55c; feed, 54c.

FLAX.

No. 1 Northwestern, \$1.48½; No. 1 Manitoba, \$1.46½.

Grain Inspections.

Grain inspections for the period May 15 to 31 inclusive, at Winnipeg, Calgary and Canadian inspections at Duluth were as follows:

Spring wheat.—No. 1 Northern, 54 cars; No. 2 Northern, 169; No. 3 Northern, 211; No. 4, 59; No. 5, 12; No. 6, 6; Feed, 2; No. 1 Hard White Fife, 1; No established grade, 1; Rejected 1, 16; Rejected 2, 25; No grade, 7; Rejected, 23. Total, 587 cars. Winnipeg inspections, 554 cars; Calgary 28; Duluth, 5.

Winter wheat.—No. 2 Alberta Red Winter, 5 cars; No. 3 A. R. W., 2; No. 5, 1; Rejected 1, 1; Rejected, 1. Total, 10 cars, all inspected at Calgary.

Oats.—No. 2 Canadian Western, 76 cars; No. 3 C. W., 13; No. 2 Mixed, 1; Rejected, 11; Extra No. 1 Feed, 81; No. 1 Feed, 11; No. 2 Feed, 12. Total, 205 cars. Winnipeg inspections, 96 cars; Calgary, 108; Duluth, 1 car.

Barley.—No. 3, 12 cars; No. 4, 10; Rejected, 3; No grade, 1; Feed, 1. Total, 27 cars. Winnipeg inspections, 22 cars; Calgary, 4; Duluth, 1.

Flax.—No. 1 Northwestern, 43 cars; No. 1 Manitoba, 3; No grade, 1. Total, 47 cars. Winnipeg inspections, 46 cars; Calgary, 1.

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCE.

Butter and eggs are both coming forward in very liberal quantities. Eggs are quoted 19 to 22 cents and butter 18 to 25. A few fresh killed fowl are being received and 18 cents is offered.

POTATOES.

Potatoes are quoted all the way from 85 cents to \$1.00.

HAY.

Prairie hay is quoted by Wilton Bros. at \$9.00 and Red Top, \$10.50, point of shipment.

LIVE STOCK.

There was a somewhat lighter run of cattle last week than the previous few weeks. Lower prices were due

to the fact of lower cables coming from England, and also on account of the local abattoirs having a good supply of butcher cattle on hand. A better trade for butcher cattle is looked for and stall fed stuff are expected to sell higher from now on. Hogs are selling around \$7.50. In view of the lower cables \$5.50 will be about the top for export steers. Cables at the first of the month quote best Canadians at 13 to 13½c; ranchers, 12 to 12½c. The following prices are quoted on the local markets:

Export steers (assuming freight) \$5.25 to \$5.50
Choice butcher steers . . . 5.00 to 5.25
Good butcher steers and heifers 4.75 to 5.00
Medium loads butcher cattle 4.50 to 4.75
Common to fair butcher cattle 3.50 to 4.25
Export bulls 3.50 to 4.00
Butcher and feeding bulls 2.50 to 3.25
Breedy stocker and feeding steers 3.00 to 4.00
Hogs are selling at \$7.50 for selects.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Monthly Review by Clay, Robinson & Co.

All of the central cattle markets are now showing a decrease in arrivals, as compared with last year. The falling off at the six leading points for the year to date is around 100,000 from the corresponding period of 1908. During the next sixty days supplies will doubtless display an even greater proportionate decrease. In the first place, the drought in New Mexico, Arizona and Texas will keep the great bulk of grass cattle, that usually reach the river markets in June and July, back this year, barring those that went into Oklahoma and Kansas pastures. Thus, few southwestern grass cattle can be expected until a month later than usual. In the second place, many of the corn-fed cattle that were held through March and April, owing to the low markets, have been shipped during the last three or four weeks, due to the advanced prices and the high cost of feed. It surely is not logical to look for as many heavy cattle runs during the next thirty days as during the past month. Another encouraging feature of the trade is the settlement of numerous strikes and the starting up of many factories and steel mills of the East that have had their fires banked for several months past. Not only have thousands of idle men been put to work, but the wages of many increased as well. Reflecting these improved industrial affairs, has been the expansion of the beef trade, although it is by no means normal, as prices for meats are very high. In view of the above conditions, along with the probable decrease in supplies and high cost of pork and mutton, it seems reasonable to expect an active cattle trade, more particularly for such steers as are now selling at \$6.00 to \$7.00, orders on export, eastern shipping and local dressed beef account being strongest for these.

In spite of the increase this week in receipts of cattle over the previous week, trading in beef steers lately showed 10c to 15c advance over late last week. While the export demand was at low ebb, eastern shippers bought more freely and local dressed beef men exhibited keener interest. Top beefes for the week made \$7.25, paid for both prime matured beefes and yearlings.

Revised quotations for all grades of native steers:
Extra choice to prime steers \$6.85 @ 7.25
Good to choice steers . . . 6.25 6.75
Medium to good steers . . . 5.70 6.15
Poor to fair steers 5.00 5.60
Extra choice to prime yearling steers 6.50 7.10
Good to choice yearling steers 5.90 6.40
Medium to good yearling steers 5.25 5.80

Poor to fair yearling steers 4.60 5.15
Good to choice stags 5.75 6.35
Common to medium stags 5.50 5.65

The Rat Problem.

In view of the recent agitation and the so-called threatened invasion of western Canada by rats from the States, the following summary of a bulletin published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, will be of interest to many:

The rat is believed to be the worst mammalian pest known to man. Not only does it destroy property worth millions of dollars every year but it is now known to be the principal agent in disseminating bubonic plague. This is not a contagious disease in the ordinary sense. The infection is spread from rat to rat and from rat to man solely by means of the rat flea.

The United States Department of Agriculture, through its Biological Survey, has recently given the rat problem serious attention. The results of that work have appeared in a bulletin on The Brown Rat. There are several species of rats, but the common house or barn rat, the so-called "Norway rat," is the most widespread and by far the most destructive. By means of ships it has been carried to almost every part of the world, and wherever landed it has proceeded to make itself at home.

The species has wonderful adaptability to climatic and other conditions. In North America it is found from Panama to the Yukon Valley and to Greenland.

The rat's bill of fare includes almost everything eaten by man, and a considerable number of things not included in human dietaries, as, for instance, carrion, mice, kid gloves, ivory, and horses' hoofs.

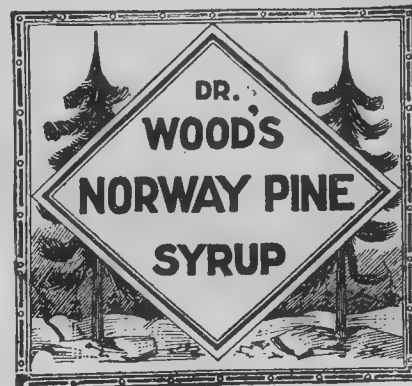
Among the most common foods of rats are corn and other grain. If fed on grain alone, it is estimated that one rat will eat 60 cents worth in a year, while of oatmeal, it will consume \$1.80 worth. If we suppose the number of rats in the United States to be equal to the number of horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs, it would cost more than \$100,000,000 a year to board them on grain.

But the damage done by rats is not to be measured by what they eat. Through pollution of food products they do as much damage as by eating them. Besides they do great damage by digging under buildings and embankments, by gnawing woodwork, by cutting holes in sacks, and by cutting up goods and papers to make nests. They kill young poultry and squabs. They steal eggs. They frequently destroy the nests of wild birds. They have been known to gnaw holes in lead pipes, and they cause fires by gnawing the insulating covering from electric wires where they pass under the floors or inside partitions. They also cause fires by carrying and gnawing matches.

Though a serious pest on farm, rats commit their greatest depredations in cities. An attempt has been made to secure from the business men of Washington, D.C., estimates of the annual losses due to rats and mice. The data secured indicate losses exceeding \$200,000.

The rapidity with which rats multiply is the main reason why man appears to make so little headway in their destruction. The females give birth to large litters of young, and the intervals between the litters are short. More than 20 young rats have been found in a single nest, and it is safe to estimate the average litter at more than 10. It has been calculated that a single pair of rats and their progeny breeding without interruption and suffering no losses would in three years increase to more than 20,000,000.

The author of this bulletin says hawks and owls, especially the latter, destroy great numbers of rats, a good work which man should encourage. Weasels, minks, and skunks are also rat destroyers. He recommends the persistent use of traps and poisons. But he thinks the most promising lines of effort lie in (1) rat-proof construction of buildings, especially the use of concrete in foundations; and (2) reducing the food supply of rats by the disposal of garbage, and the protection of food supplies.



Combines the potent healing virtues of the Norway pine tree with other absorbent, expectorant and soothing medicines of recognized worth, and is absolutely harmless, prompt and safe for the cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, CROUP, SORE THROAT, PAIN or TIGHTNESS in the CHEST,

and all throat and lung troubles. It is put up in a yellow wrapper, 3 pine trees the trade mark and the price 25 cents.

A HARD DRY COUGH.

Mr. J. L. Purdy, Millvale, N.S., writes:—"I have been troubled with a hard, dry cough for a long time, especially at night, but after having used Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, for a few weeks, I find my cough has left me. To any person, suffering as I did, I can say that this remedy is well worth a trial. I would not be without it in the house."

REVOLUTION IN THE PRICE OF RIDING BREECHES

\$2.55 PER PAIR
Also in better qualities at **\$3.50 and \$4.00**

SEND FOR PATTERNS AND OUR EASY SELF-MEASURING FORMS To B.R.B. Care The Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg, Man.

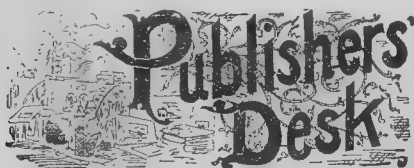
YOU CAN SAVE **50%** READ WHAT A CUSTOMER SAYS DEAR SIRS—Breeches to hand, fit all that can be desired, and they are certainly better than another pair I paid \$5 for a few months ago. Please keep measure. —C.H.

This gentleman measured himself according to our easy measure instructions. Testimonials from all parts of the World. **BEDFORD RIDING BREECHES CO.** 51 KINGLY STREET, REGENT STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

WANTED
Women of good standing everywhere to assist a Mail Order house, good paying position for a woman to give all or part of her time. Address, P.O. Box G-808, Vancouver, B.C.

Football FREE

For selling Picture Post Cards and Collar Buttons. This "Favorite" Football given free for selling \$3.75 worth of our fast-selling, gold-plated Collar Buttons or our Picture Post Cards, giving views of Canada, England and other countries. Collar Buttons sell at 10c. for set of 4. Post Cards, 6 for 10c. Send your name and address and we will mail you whichever you wish to sell. Write to-day. A post card will do. **THE RELIABLE PREMIUM CO.** Dept. F Waterloo, Ont.



Inter-Provincial Fair, Brandon, July 19-23.

That remarkably energetic and progressive institution, the Brandon Fair, is again to the front with a premium list which, from the standpoint of generosity of premiums offered, saneness of classification, and neatness of get up will compare favorably with any prize list in the Dominion.

Comment on the prizes offered in the breeding classes is unnecessary unless it be to say that they more than maintain the standard of previous years. Brandon has always been noted for the encouragement and uplift given to the breeders of pure bred stock through the medium of the Inter-Provincial Fair, and the wonderful hold which it has gained on the affections of the great farming population of the West is the natural and gratifying result.

In anticipation of a considerable increase in the cattle exhibit, the management is adding to its accommodation by the erection of a new cattle barn.

Perhaps the most interesting of the many novel features of this year's fair, from the farmers' standpoint, is the agricultural motor competition, which will be held in close proximity to the exhibition park. The Brandon district is singularly well suited to demonstrate the potentialities of this new factor in the development of the West, and it may be expected, therefore, that abundant success will attend this new departure.

A new feature in the dairy department, and one which will appeal particularly to the wives and daughters of our farmer friends, will be the butter making competition. The prizes offered in the amateur section of this class are a cream separator valued at \$75.00 and a splendid kitchen cabinet valued at \$40.00, besides cash prizes.

The attractions will be an exceptionally strong feature this year, and altogether prospects were never brighter for a record fair. Address all inquiries to C. Fraser, Secretary.

A Handsome Catalogue.

The Brandon Machine Works Co. Limited, Brandon, has just issued a very attractive new catalogue for the Manitoba Steel Plate Furnace, manufactured by that company. The Manitoba Steel Plate Furnace, which is designed for heating residences, churches, schools, stores and other public buildings, is described in detail, as well as illustrated by a set of excellent half-tone engravings. The making of the cuts, as well as the printing of the catalogue, reflect much credit upon the printers, the Stovel Co., Winnipeg.

The Merchants' Bank of Canada have recently opened branches at Mannville and Castor, Alta. The former is on the C. N. R., while the latter is on the Lacombe branch of the C. P. R.

One of the interesting booklets that reached our desk this month is entitled "The Empire Push." This is gotten out by the Empire Cream Separator Co., Winnipeg, and is full of good advice and spicy reading to

CANCER SUFFERERS

If you write us you will hear of a simple home treatment and be supplied with the name of people right here in Canada who have been cured without knife or plaster by our painless method. If you give the name of your family physician and full particulars of your case the information will be considered in strict confidence. Address "Personal" Vitallia Remedies, 577 Sherbourne St., Toronto, Ont.

dealers in general. Many valuable hints and suggestions are contained within its pages. Any dealer desirous of obtaining one of these books can have same mailed to him free on request by mentioning the fact that he saw this notice in The Nor'-West Farmer.

Trim the Lambs Early.

Lambs should be castrated and docked not later than two weeks old. The operation seems to do them less injury than at any other time and will prevent them from becoming "bucky" looking. A "bucky" wether is not liked by the butchers and will always spoil the looks of the flock; and any flock that contains mature sheep with long tails always bespeaks a certain carelessness on the part of the owner.

At about two weeks of age the lamb is well on its feet and is so full of life that its system soon recovers from the shock of castration or docking. Nor is it so painful as if done later. Choose a bright, sunny morning for the work, have the knife sharp, and do the job as quickly as possible. The wounds will soon heal. By the next morning they will be almost all right.

Andrew Graham's Sale a Success.

Just as we close our forms we take from one of the Winnipeg dailies the following despatch regarding the dispersion sale of Andrew Graham, Pomeroy, Man:

Carman, June 3.—Fully 300 stockmen and farmers, including the leading breeders from all parts of the province, attended the dispersion sale of stock at the farm of Andrew Graham, Pomeroy, yesterday. The demand for and prices realized on Clydesdale horses were very good, but the demand for Shorthorn cattle was not so good, and the prices in many cases were below their value. Thirty-six Shorthorns were disposed of by Auctioneer Norris, out of 37 offered. The highest price realized was \$265, which was paid by Mr. John Barron, of Carberry, for the choice heifer, Countess.

The majority of the animals offered at the sale were home-grown, demonstrating the fact that the highest class of stock can be raised in Manitoba. Another feature of the sale was that, although buyers were present from all quarters, the majority of the animals were sold to farmers of Dufferin, showing that the farmers of that district are alive to their own interests and appreciate good stock.

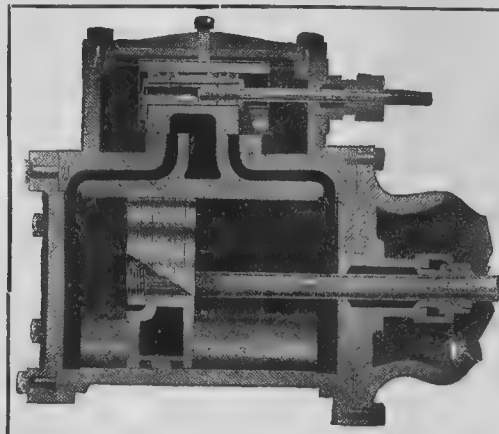
In Clydesdales the imported mare, "Queen Anne," with filly foal, reached the top price, being sold to Mr. Thomas, of Hartney, for \$925. Another imported mare, "Belle Cole," with foal, was sold to A. G. Allison, of Roland, for \$700. A choice two-year-old filly, "Cherry VII," bred by Mr. Graham, brought the handsome figure of \$605, being sold to Mr. John Barron, of Carberry. "Gold Mine," a young stallion, was sold to H. G. Bush, of Fannystelle, for \$500. "Cherry III," a mare with foal, was bought by J. Ainslie, of Roland, for \$400. "Cherry VI" went to H. Hardy, of Roland, for \$430. A colt, "Cherry VIII," went to H. W. Thomas, of Hartney, for \$305, and a filly, colt, "Lady Vigorous," to H. C. Watson, Oxbow, for \$295.

Be not slaves to your children, they will have their happiness later.

The Stettler Independent says: A record breaking ox in point of size was shipped into Stettler last week from Lacombe, for a farmer in the eastern part of the district. It was 6ft. 6in. high and weighed 1780 lbs., although in poor condition. Mr. Jacobs, our photographer, took a photograph of it which is worth seeing.

Gould Balance Valve

THE Gould Balance Valve is no experiment. It is not a piece of guess work. It is not a random thought of an idle dreamer, nor a garbled assemblage of inoperative combinations. It is a mechanical triumph. It has been tested for a period of five years. We have thousands of valves in the field, therefore the man who purchases one knows that he is not purchasing an untried article. He knows that the



valve has the endorsement of manufacturers, of thousands of users, and he is therefore taking no chances. Our catalog tells all about it. It contains four hundred testimonials, some of the signers may be living in your own neighborhood. What the valve has done for them it will do for you. Send for our 64 page catalog; it's free.

Geo. White & Sons Co. Ltd., London, Ont., Manufacturers in Canada

ADDRESS

GOULD BALANCE VALVE COMPANY

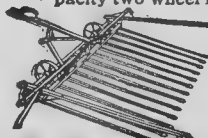
KELLOGG,

IOWA

Why DAIN RAKES AND STACKERS EXCEL

We've been making good Hay Tools and nothing else for over a quarter of a century. We are specialists in that line, have uprooted more old fashioned ideas, invented and introduced more labor-saving machines and time-saving features than all other Hay Tool makers put together. We've improved Hay Tools from their crude state up to their present high efficiency.

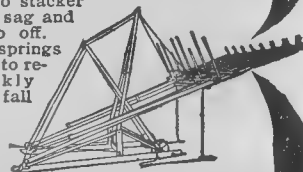
For example the Dain Truss Frame Sweep Rake has hinged tongues. No weight to make horses' necks sore. Sliding seat so driver can balance teeth, lessens draft. Teeth have metal socket points to prevent splitting. High, broad-rimmed wheels make rake run easy. Removable wheel bushings, easily replaced at low cost when worn. Steel channel truss prevents sagging in the middle or at ends. Guaranteed the strongest and largest capacity two wheel rake on the market.



Dain Sweep Rakes are unexcelled for gathering hay clean from swath windrow or cock and transporting it rapidly at low cost. We build five styles of Sweep Rakes, but just one grade, the highest. In our line you'll find a rake built especially for you.

Now, as to Stackers the Dain Junior is the most popular in the world. It's the lightest draft because the double A Frame gives compound leverage. Pitcher teeth are adjustable to deliver hay into center of

stack from bottom to top so stack settles straight and turns water. That's one reason why Dain Stacked hay is better than hand pitched, to say nothing of labor and time saved. The teeth are supported at each side so stacker head won't sag and let hay slip off. Cushioning springs cause teeth to rebound quickly making hay fall on stack in flat mass without tangling.



Hay retainers on ends of teeth keep hay from pulling off and scattering when rake is backed away. This feature saves practically one man's time scratching around with a fork cleaning up loose hay.

The Dain Junior is provided with trucks for convenient moving. We make six other styles of stackers. The small farmer, the alfalfa grower, or the big rancher can secure equipment designed particularly for the work he has to do. Great Dain Line Tools are built of highest grade selected material. They are carefully made from start to finish therefore reliable and durable. Ask your dealer to show you the Dain Line.

Less Labor—Better Hay

Write for particulars about the Dain Hay Loader and Side Delivery Rake. The Dain Loader saves one man's hire. The Side Delivery Rake air cures your hay.

John Deere Plow Co., Ltd.,

WINNIPEG.
M. A. N.

J. A. FRAZER, Pres. G. ROWAN, Vice-Pres. M. G. DOYLE, Mgr. and Secy

The Miniota Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

Head Office: BEULAH, MAN.
Incorporated and Established in 1885

Amount of Insurance in force Dec. 31st, 1908, \$5,358,164.00
Assets - - - \$137,625.27

Cash Reserve, Assets - - - \$59,517.31

Financially strong. This Co. has the largest Cash Reserve per \$1.00 at risk than any other farmers' Mutual Co. in Western Canada

Farmers get information re our "Blanket Policy," the best thing yet in the line of Insurance. Rates the lowest procurable. Reliable hustling agents wanted in all unrepresented districts. Correspondence solicited

Events to Keep in Mind.

Information regarding coming events of
Agricultural Interest desired.

PLOWING MATCHES.

Bird's Hill, Man. June 11
Carroll, Man. June 16

HORSE SHOW.

Winnipeg Horse Show. June 24-26

MANITOBA FAIRS.

Neepawa. June 30 to July 2
Virden. July 5-6
Portage la Prairie. July 6-9
Miami. July 6
Morris. July 6
St. Pierre. July 7
Emerson. July 8
Springfield. July 8
Morden. July 9
Winnipeg. July 10-17
Brandon. July 19-23
Cartwright. July 23
Killarney. July 27-30
Hartney. July 28
Melita. July 29
Deloraine. July 30
Reston. July 30
Hamiota. July 28
Rapid City. July 29
Harding. July 30
Dauphin. August 3
Roblin. August 4
Gilbert Plains. August 5
Oak Lake. August 3
Carberry. August 4
Virden. August 6
Pilot Mound. August 3
Cypress River. August 3
Swan Lake. August 4
Treherne. August 6
Sanford. August 7
Elkhorn. August 3
Miniotia. August 4
Oak River. August 5
Holland. August 5
Boisvein. August 4
Manitou. August 5
Gladstone. August 3
Minnedosa. August 4-5
Russell. August 10
Shoal Lake. August 11
Strathclair. August 12
Birtle. August 13
Ste. Rose. Sept. 14
Headingley. Sept. 15

Kildonan. Sept. 23
Woodlands. Sept. 29
Beausejour. Sept. 30
Stonewall. October 1
St. Jean. October 5
Kellwood. October 6
Meadowlea. October 7
Plumas. October 8

SASKATCHEWAN FAIRS.

Nokomis. July 22
Govan. July 22, 23
Mortlach. July 27
Regina. July 27, 30
S. Qu'Appelle. Aug. 3, 4
Lipton. Aug. 5
Dubuc. Aug. 10
Grenfell. Aug. 11
Wapella. Aug. 12
Abernethy. Aug. 13
Yorkton. July 5, 6, 7
Saltcoats. July 22
Foam Lake. July 23
Ft. Qu'Appelle. July 27
Davidson. July 30
Sintaluta. Aug. 3
Brownlee. Aug. 3
Wolseley. Aug. 5
Indian Head. Aug. 10, 11
Lanigan. Aug. 12
Broadview. July 28
Churchbridge. July 28
Stockholm. July 29
Strassburg. July 30
Saskatoon. Aug. 3, 4, 5, 6
Moosomin. Aug. 10, 11
Moose Jaw. Aug. 12, 13
Fairmeade. Aug. 17
Kennedy. Aug. 18
Craik. July 23
Bladworth. July 26
Hanley. July 27, 28
Langham. July 30
Stoughton. Aug. 4
Carlyle. Aug. 3
Oxbow. Aug. 5, 6
Alameda. Aug. 10
Milestone. Aug. 11
Weyburn. Aug. 12
Francis. Aug. 13
Gainsboro. Aug. 3
Carnduff. Aug. 4
Arcola. Aug. 5
Creelman. Aug. 6
Rosthern. Aug. 9, 10
Prince Albert. Aug. 10, 11, 12
Melfort. Aug. 13
Asquith. Sept. 22
Maymont. Sept. 24
Togo. Sept. 28
Canora. Sept. 29
Wadena. Sept. 30
Quill Lake. Oct. 1
Duck Lake. Sept. 7
Chellwood. Sept. 8
Tisdale. Sept. 14
Kinistino. Sept. 17
Maple Creek. Sept. 22, 23
Whitewood. Oct. 1
Watson. Oct. 5
Radisson. Sept. 28, 29
N. Battleford. Sept. 29, 30
Paynton. Oct. 1
Lashburn. Oct. 5
Marshall. Oct. 6
Lloyminster. Oct. 7

ALBERTA FAIRS.

Edmonton. June 29 to July 2
Calgary. July 5 to 10
Innisfail. July 12 to 13
St. Albert. Aug. 3
Ft. Saskatchewan. Aug. 4
Olds. Sept. 13, 14
Clareholm. Aug. 3
Macleod. Aug. 4 to 6
Lethbridge. Aug. 10 to 12
Leduc. Sept. 21
Daysland. Sept. 22, 23
Sedgewick. Sept. 24
Lloydminster. Sept. 27
Innisfree. Sept. 28, 29
Vegreville. Sept. 29
Vermilion. Sept. 30, Oct. 1
Viking. Oct. 5
Raymond. Sept. 16, 17
Nanton. Sept. 20, 21
Pincher Creek. Sept. 22
Magrath. Sept. 23, 24
Cardston. Sept. 28, 29
Taber. Sept. 30
Irvine. Oct. 1
Didsbury. Oct. 5, 6
Ponoka. Oct. 6, 7
Lacombe. Oct. 7, 8
Three Hills. Oct. 12
Priddis. Oct. 14
Alix. Sept. 29
Milnerton. Oct. 6
Wetaskiwin. Sept. 30, Oct. 1
Gleichen. Aug. 19, 20

OTHER LARGE FAIRS.

Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition
at Seattle. June 1 to Oct. 16
Iowa State Fair, Des Moines
..... Aug. 28-Sept. 3
Sherbrooke, Quebec. Aug. 28-Sept. 4
Toronto, Ont. Aug. 28-Sept. 13
Nebraska State, Lincoln. Sept. 6-10
Minnesota State, Hamelin. Sept. 6-11
London, Ont. Sept. 10-18
Ottawa, Ont. Sept. 10-18
So. Dakota State, Huron. Sept. 13-18
Victoria, B. C. Sept. 20-25

The Workshop on the Farm.

In travelling about the country we have frequently come across farmers who have properly fitted up workshops on the farm. In no case whatever do we remember having found such a place that had gone out of use or that was said by the owner to be unprofitable.

The advantages of a well equipped workshop will be more apparent, and will in reality be of more consequence, upon the farm that lies well away from the town than upon the farm quite close to the suburbs. The man who has to stop his team, drive ten miles, and perhaps wait for the blacksmith to finish three or four other jobs before he commences the work that he has brought, will learn to hate breakdowns not only because of the cost of having his work done—which sometimes amounts to a tidy sum in a year—but also because of the waste of time involved in securing repairs.

As for equipment, a forge must be constructed with a bellows, anvil and such tools as are most needed for ordinary blacksmith work. Other tools can be made. There must also be a stout work-bench with vise attached, and a chest containing the more common carpenter tools, and in a convenient corner cheap cobbling, harness mending and soldering outfits, that cost very little and occupy very little space. Here, too, some of the farm tools will naturally be kept, and on some farms a kit of mason's tools would be very useful. The requirements of a shop will be greater on a large farm where much machinery and several teams are employed, especially if the family is also large, when two or more may desire to work at different jobs at the same time. So the kinds and amount of your stock or material should be regulated by your requirements and your opportunities and financial ability to purchase and pay for them.

The profitableness of the workshop will grow. Constructive ability develops very rapidly under proper exercise. Natural aptitude along this line will of course vary a great deal in different individuals and in different families, but there is no one but will be able to do many jobs at the end of two years that could not have been successfully undertaken at the beginning. The benefits in this connection



Roof for the Years to Come

Just one roof is GUARANTEED in writing to be good for 25 years and is really good for a hundred. That's a roof of

"OSHAWA" GALVANIZED STEEL SHINGLES

Put them on yourself—common sense and a hammer and snips does it. The building they cover is proof against lightning, fire, wind, rain and snow. They cost less because they're made better, and of better material. Write us and learn about ROOFING RIGHT. Address 205

The PEDLAR People (Est'd 1861).
Oshawa Montreal Ottawa Toronto London Winnipeg

Genasco Ready Roofing

Made of Trinidad Lake Asphalt, nature's great weather-resister. For every building on the farm.

Every roll guaranteed. Look for the trade mark. Write for samples and Good Roof Guide Book.

THE BARBER ASPHALT PAVING COMPANY

Largest producers of asphalt and largest manufacturers of ready roofing in the world.

PHILADELPHIA

New York San Francisco Chicago

J. H. Ashdown Hardware Co., Winnipeg, Man.
Crane Company, Vancouver, B.C.

PATENTS TRADE MARK AND DESIGNS

PROCURD IN ALL COUNTRIES

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO PATENT LITIGATION

PAMPHLET SENT FREE ON APPLICATION

RIDOUT & MAYBEE, 103 BAY STREET TORONTO

FITS CURED

For proof that fits can be cured, write to Mr. Wm. Stinson, 134 Tyndall Ave. Toronto, Ontario

For pamphlet giving full particulars of simple home treatment, 20 years' success. Over 1,000 testimonials in one year. Sole proprietors.

Trench's Remedies, Limited, Dublin

Don't Throw it Away

Does Your Granite Dish or Hot Water Bag Leak?

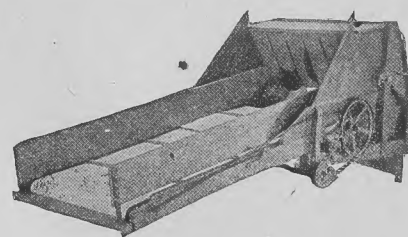
USE **MENDETS**

They mend all leaks in all utensils—tin, brass, copper, graniteware, hot water bags, etc. No solder, cement or rivet. Anyone can use them: fit any surface, two million in use. Send for sample pkg., 10c. COMPLETE PACKAGE ASSORTED SIZES, 25c. POSTPAID. Agents wanted.

Collette Mfg. Co., Dept. M. Collingwood, Ont.

The Light Running Brandon Feeder

Feeds and spreads the bundle doing the work similar to hand feeding with little or no extra draw on the power.



This is How The Brandon Users Talk.

Messrs. Brandon & Robertson, Mfg. Co., Brandon, Man.

Oct. 1st, 1908

Dear Sirs,—I have used one of your feeders on a 32 inch Belle City Separator with a 15 H. P. gasoline engine and have plenty of power, could not notice difference from hand feeding.

Yours truly,

JAMES A. GRANT

THE SIMPLEST, MOST DURABLE, LIGHTEST RUNNING FEEDER ON THE MARKET

Write for further information.

The Brandon & Robertson Mfg. Co., Ltd.
BRANDON, MAN.



Duck hunters and all other shooters all over Canada are talking about the wonderful dependability of **Dominion Ammunition**. The new **Dominion System** of loading compels absolute uniformity and every single cartridge or shot shell is **Guaranteed Sure**. Cheaper than other ammunition because made in Canada. **Dominion Cartridge Co., Ltd., Montreal.**

DOMINION IMPROVED AND PROVED AMMUNITION

C. N. A new discovery. Has more rejuvenating, vitalizing force than has ever before been offered. Sufferers from lack of vigor and vital weakness which sap the pleasures of life should take **C. N.** One box will show wonderful results. Sent by mail in plain package only on receipt of this advertisement and one dollar. Address, The Nervine Co., Windsor, Ont.

FREE \$1 Box. To quickly introduce and make known, will with first order mail two boxes for one dollar and five 2 cent stamps. Order at once as this offer is for a short time only.

PATENTS TRADE MARKS AND DESIGNS

WRITE FOR BOOKLET, CIRCULARS, TERMS, ETC

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO.

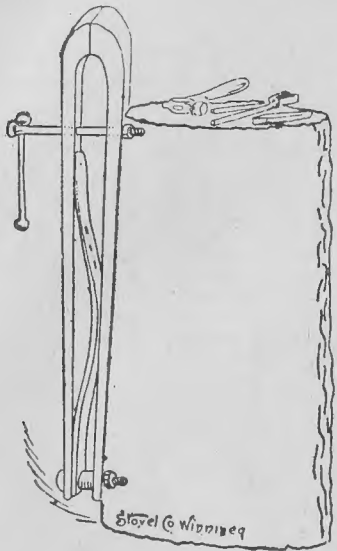
GERALD S. ROXBURGH, B. A. Sc. Residen
16 Canada
Permanent Block, WINNIPEG

will be much greater in the family where there are a number of boys than in other families. The normal youth almost always naturally turns to constructive activities, and the workshop offers an opportunity to satisfy and develop this side of the boy's nature, and at the same time gives him the satisfaction of knowing that his work is profitable. The importance of cultivating the constructive faculties is more and more being recognized by leading educators, and now our public schools in large cities have departments especially equipped for manual training. It being recognized at last that boys should be trained to handle things as well as ideas.

The farm workshop may not be under the charge of a high-priced supervisor, but the ideas gained there will be just as vital, and possibly a great deal more practical, than those taught in the city manual training schools; and the boy who in such a place learns the fundamentals of the metal and wood working handicrafts, will, in this respect at least, be quite as truly an educated boy as though he had acquired the same class of skill at a school with a high sounding name, and his ability were attested by a diploma executed in half a dozen different colors.

A WESTERN FARMER'S ADVICE.

To the above we may well add a few paragraphs extracted out of a letter written us a few years ago by Alex. McLay, of Edmonton. The advice of



Mr. McLay may be applied just as well now as the day it was written. He said:

To make boys stay on the farm and make farm life interesting, build a good warm workshop, where farm implements, harness, etc., can be repaired on wet and stormy days. There the boys can be taught lessons of thrift, economy and industry. The workshop, tool chest, anvil, vise, and forge are found on every well equipped farm. And the farmer who has boys and invests in a blacksmith's outfit will soon find them doing nearly all the blacksmithing required.

The implements required at first may be few and inexpensive—a portable forge, anvil, hand hammer and sledge, tonge, cold chisel, pincers, a few drills, with drill stock, punches, (which are easily made after you get started) trough for holding water and tempering and cooling tools, and a grindstone. The anvil should not weigh less than 100 pounds. When lighter than this it does not offer sufficient stability. Set it upon a wooden block so that the face will be on a level with the workman's waist. The amateur can get along very well for some time with the above mentioned tools and when he gets more knowledge of the business and wants to do more particular jobs he will be able to forge his own tools.

Many home-made contrivances can be made which will be found useful. Time will be saved as well as money. The boys will become handy, and in spare moments will be found working out many mechanical problems. All of

WANT, SALE AND EXCHANGE

Under this heading will be inserted advertisements of farm properties, farm machinery, etc., for sale and exchange, farm help wanted, articles wanted and other lines of miscellaneous advertising.

TERMS—Two cents per word per insertion, payable strictly in advance, name and address to be included in the count. No advertisement will be taken for less than 50 cents.

Experienced Farm Hands Wanted—Give references. Highest wages paid. E. care Nor'-West Farmer.

Rhode Island Reds—Eggs \$1.00 per setting Test run. Strong germs. G. H. Nicholl, Manitou, Man.

For Sale—Two choice young Aberdeen-Angus bulls. Wm. Turner, Carroll, Man.

Barred Plymouth Rocks, purebred, Eggs \$1.50 per 13; cockerels \$3.00. Poultry supplies. F. Bradshaw, Regina.

160 acres, improved, two miles from Carlyle, \$15.00 per acre, on easy terms. Geo. Kellett, Carlyle, Sask.

For Sale—320 acres, good hay and stock range, some open range. For further particulars apply H. St. G. Burn, Gillingham, Alta.

How to get rid of vermin or mites on fowl or coop. Guaranteed receipt. Enclose \$1. Alex. Ogilvie, Macleod, Alberta.

Pure Italian Bees—Choice Colonies \$10.00. Ordinary \$8.00. Summer Swarms \$7.00. Safe delivery at any station. T. S. Kitson, Macdonald, Man.

For Sale—Heintzman cabinet grand piano, mahogany case, 7½ octaves, ivory keys, good as new. Only \$225.00. Easy monthly or full payments. The Winnipeg Piano Co. 295 Portage Ave.

Perfection Razor Paste—The celebrated razor sharpener. Price 25 cents; if not at your hardware dealers send direct to Canada Hone Co., Wawanesa, Man.

White Wyandottes—White Plymouth Rocks and Rhode Island Reds. Western raised from imported Prize winning stock. Eggs \$2 and \$3 per 15. \$10 per 100. Day old chicks a specialty. Geo. W. Bewell, Abernethy, Sask.

Unbroken Range Horses—Wanted by the car load. Give age, weight, tell when you can ship, and quote price f.o.b. your station in first letter. E. care of Nor'-West Farmer.

Engines for Sale—We have on hand ready for sale a number of our own make portable and traction engines, simple and compound, from sixteen to thirty horsepower, rebuilt and in first-class order, which we will sell much below their value. Address P. O. Box 41, or The John Abell Engine & Mach. Co., Ltd., 760 Main St. Winnipeg, Man.

THRESHING MACHINERY.

- 1 25-H.P. Direct Flue Gaar-Scott & Co. engine.
- 1 22-H.P. Direct Flue Gaar-Scott & Co. traction engine.
- 1 36x60 Gaar-Scott & Co. separator, complete with feeder, weigher and blower.
- 1 18-H.P. Return Flue Watrous engine.
- 1 16-H.P. Direct Flue American Advance engine.
- 1 22-H.P. Return Flue Gaar-Scott & Co. engine.

The above all re-built and re-painted, making them practically as good as new.

Gaar-Scott & Co., Winnipeg.

THRESHING MACHINERY.

- | | Price |
|---|--------|
| 1 20 H.P. "Case" Compound Traction Rebuilt | \$1500 |
| 1 20 H.P. "Sawyer & Massey" Compound Traction Rebuilt | 1200 |
| 1 15 H.P. "Case" Compound Portable rebuilt | 600 |
| 1 16 H.P. "Ross" Portable rebuilt | 800 |
| 1 26 H.P. "American Advance" Traction rebuilt | 1500 |
| 1 20 H.P. "American Advance" Traction rebuilt | 1000 |
| 1 36-60 "Sawyer & Massey" Peerless separator rebuilt | 400 |
| 1 36-60 "Geo. White & Sons Co." "Challenge" separator rebuilt | 600 |
- Waterloo Mfg. Co., Winnipeg.

which will count in this age of progress.

Let me tell how amateurs can make a cheap vise that will do nearly all the work on the farm. Get the beam of an old iron plow, cut it into halves, stave up the two thickest ends same as shown in the cut, punch one hole in each large enough for the screw, which can be bought at the hardware store. Get an old spring from a wagon seat and rivet it on as shown in the illustration; it will throw the vise open when using it. I made a vise which I have used for years and it is still as good as ever.

The vise is bolted on the block of wood shown on the right. It is about four feet high and as large as you can get. The top is handy for laying tools on.

Dirt and disease are allies.

Lost—Strayed from section 30-9-2 3-year old gelding, white face and legs. \$10 will be paid for recovery of same. Thos. Grant, Oak Bluff P.O.

For Sale—Hart Parr Plowing and Threshing engine Twenty-two horse. For terms write: Edmonds and Shand, Tantallon, Sask.

For Sale—20 H. P. Brandon Cornell Engine, Massey Harris Separator and Caboose with necessary tools. For particulars apply to James Carse, Elkhorn, Manitoba.

For Sale at Birtle, house of 10 rooms, 12½ acres of land, what offer.—Apply Spalding, Birtle, Manitoba.

Galloways for Sale. Five obtained prizes Winnipeg 1907 Exposition.—Apply Mgr. Viewfield Farm, Oak Bluff.

Eggs for Hatching. White Wyandottes, great winter layers, one dollar for thirteen, five dollars per hundred. Alex. Porter, Alexander, Man.

For Sale—20 South African Veterans' Land Grants on one to three years' time secured by mortgages on real estate. P. Whimster, Portage la Prairie, Man.

For Sale or Exchange—Pure-bred Poultry, a liver and white Pointer Bitch 11 months old, from Pedigree Registered parents, mother won field trial, Robert L. Cartwright, Fort Ellice, Man.

British Columbia—Armstrong is the finest fruit and mixed farming district of the whole Okanagan Valley. Irrigation unnecessary. Write for booklet of choice fruit and other farms. W. E. Hoult, Real Estate, Armstrong, B.C.

For Sale—One Avery Steam Plow with ten Breaker and Stubble Bottoms and Steam Lift complete, at Elm Creek, Man. For further information address Walter M. Grimes, Nokomis, Ill., U.S.A. Plow is 1906 make used very little.

Inoculated Soil for Alfalfa Fields for Sale—From an old Alfalfa field, soil well supplied with the necessary bacteria. Price \$1.50 per 2 bus. bag. One bag should suffice for two acres. Baring, Sask., Edward Crain.

Vancouver Island Offers sunshiny, mild climate; good profits for young men with small capital in business, professions, fruitgrowing, poultry, farming, manufacturing, lands, timber, mining, railroads, navigation, fisheries, new towns. For authentic information, free booklets, write Vancouver Island Development League, room A 33, Law Chambers bldg., Victoria, B.C.

Fruit Farm at Penticton, B. C.—Containing 10 acres, beautifully situated on the Okanagan River, less than a mile from town, six acres in fruit trees, three-quarters of which will be bearing next season. This farm is one of the first choices from an estate comprising some thousands of acres. Price \$4500. For further particulars apply to G. S. Alexander, 504 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.

For Sale or Exchange—The French Coach Stallion Mercier 3543 dark chestnut 16½ hands, weight 1400, foaled May 1900 sired by Imp. Menos dam Guluare by Perfection, the greatest getter of prize winners of his age. Mercier is crippled in front, but otherwise perfectly sound and is one of the finest stock getters it is possible to own—his average get has been 85% and his colts are large, handsome, true to type, and with great quality and action. They can be judged by over 100 to be seen on the Ranch. Having so many of his fillies we are forced to change. Young horses will be taken in exchange. Mercier was winner this year at Calgary, of 1st and 2nd in coach progeny class, 1st, 2nd and 3rd for the best foal produced by any light stallion. Wanted a short backed heavy boned French Coach Stallion, free from hereditary defects—for cash or in trade for above Stallion or for registered Clyde fillies or Stallion of which we have several excellent specimens for sale. G. E. Goddard, Bow River Horse Ranch, Cochrane Alta.

LEASING OF LANDS

The company is prepared to lease for hay and grazing purposes all reserved quarter or half section. For particulars apply the Land Department, Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg.

Transmission of Color.

The color of horses seems to offer a fascinating study for breeders. The laws which govern the transmission of color are, says the National Stockman and Farmer, like other laws of heredity, not perfectly understood. Solid colors such as bays usually reproduce themselves when both parents are bay, but not invariably, sometimes the progeny being brown, and sometimes having marks which neither parent had. No grey that we have been able to find after years of search has come when both parents were of another color; but mating two greys does not always produce a grey. One noted Thoroughbred grey mare produced seven grey foals out of ten when mated with sires of other colors, but when mated with a grey she produced a chestnut. It may be accepted as a

HAD BACHACHE.

Was Unable To Do House-work For Two Years

Many Women Suffer Untold Agony From Kidney Trouble.

Very often they think it is from so-called "female disease." There is less "female trouble" than they think.

Women suffer from backache, sleeplessness, nervousness, irritability and a dragging down feeling in the loins. So do men, and they do not have "female trouble."

Why, then, blame all your trouble to "female disease"?

Most of the so-called "female disorders" are no more or less than "kidney disorders," and can be easily and quickly cured by Doan's Kidney Pills.

Mrs. C. Dupuis, Bellevue Village, N.B., writes: "I was unable to do my housework for two years on account of backache. I could not get up the stairs. Doan's Kidney Pills cured me permanently after doctors failed to even relieve the pain. I can highly recommend them to all sufferers from kidney trouble."

Price 50 cts. per box or 3 boxes for \$1.25 at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

rule that no grey comes without one grey parent. Search of records will reveal instances which seem to controvert this; but it will be found in all such cases that the parent recorded as of some other color ultimately became grey. Sometimes recording an animal at an early age results in a wrong record as to color. Other rules as to color do not seem to hold when applied to different breeds. Suffolks are all chestnuts. Many Hackneys are chestnuts even from parents of other colors. We have seen a bright chestnut Hackney from a brown mare and a brown stallion, the stallion's sire also brown. Where did the Western horses, wild horses, get their white spots? Probably because the dams ranged over snow-clad plains in sight of snow-capped mountains. Where does dun come from? Why so many spotted Shetlands? How about pure white horses, pure black horses? What laws govern the transmission of color in horses anyhow?

Sow lettuce and radishes every two or three weeks if you desire a succession throughout the season.

A deputation recently waited on the Alberta cabinet to urge the appointment of an inspector of cheese factories. It was stated in an interview that there are now ten cheese factories in the province, and that the production of cheese is steadily on the increase.

After a decade of agitation on the part of swine growers, classes for breeding hogs will be provided at the next International Show at Chicago. A committee will meet in the near future to work out the classification and a large majority of the exhibitors will thus have their wishes satisfied. Whether or not this departure is wise remains to be seen. The Chicago Union Stock Yards are rife with disease germs but the proper use of disinfectants and intelligent care on the part of exhibitors should greatly reduce the danger. There are enough disease germs in the Chicago yards to infect the whole continent, but let us hope that they stay in Chicago.

The westward march of civilization does not seem to be developing the mel-low social virtues among the people of Wyoming and Colorado. On April 2 on Spring Creek, in the Big Horn County, a band of cattlemen attacked the sheep camp of Allemand and Enge, shot the men, saturated the outfit with oil, and burned the partners and a herder. Seven cattlemen have been arrested, two of whom have confessed. On May 25th at Chee, Colorado, cowboys rushed on a couple of sheep herders, tied them to trees and spent the day slaughtering 3,000 sheep. It is not expected that the men will be caught.

THE ILLUSTRATION GIVES YOU AN IDEA HOW FREDERICK J. DRAKE & CO., BIND THEIR PRACTICAL HOME STUDY SELF INSTRUCTION PUBLICATIONS.

Practical Treatise on the Use of the Steel Square. Two volumes\$2.00
The A.B.C. of the Steel Square and its Practical uses.50c.
Modern Estimator and Contractor's Guide\$1.50

Easy Lessons in the Art of Practical Wood Carving\$1.50
The Up-to-Date Hardwood Finisher.....\$1.00
Common Sense Stair Building and Hand Railing\$1.00



Modern Carpentry and Joinery.....\$1.00
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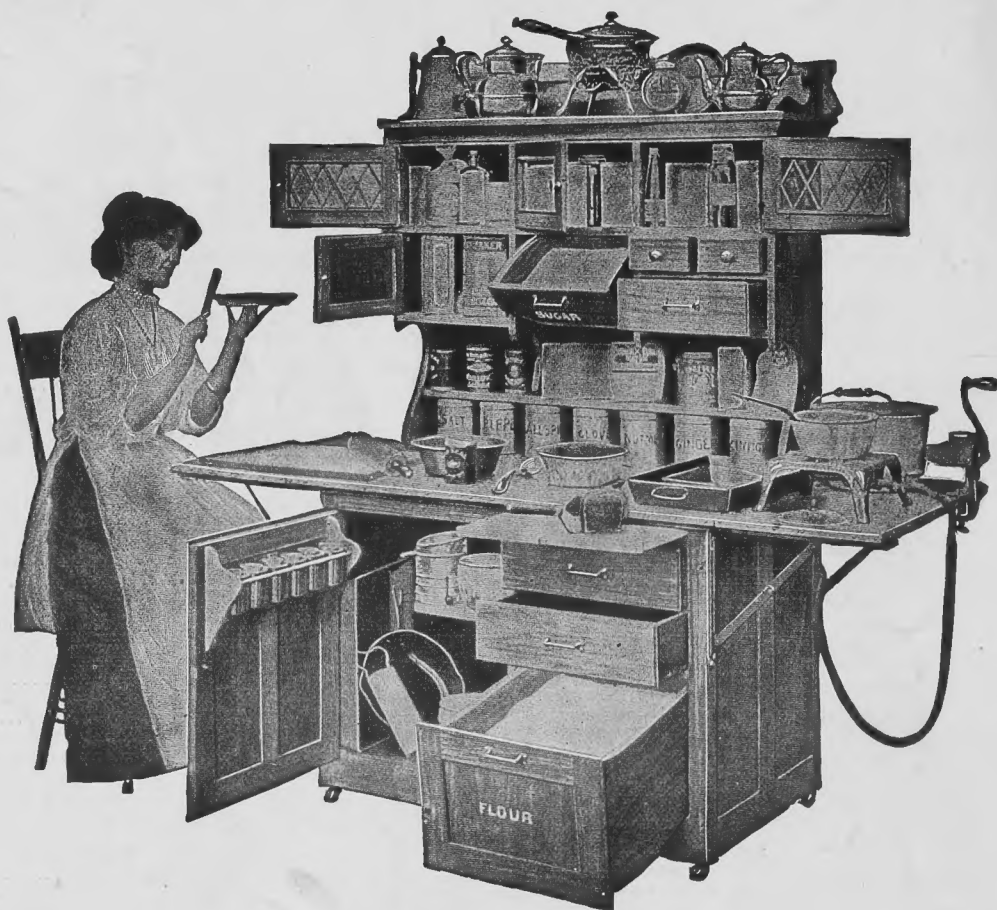
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